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By  
William S. Powell

COVER—Photographed from a bisque plaque, made by Josiah Wedgwood potteries in England, of Agricultural and Mechanical College, now North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh. The plaque is owned by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Wilborn of Raleigh and was photographed by Mrs. Madlin Futrell of the staff of the State Department of Archives and History.

# HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

By  
William S. Powell

RALEIGH  
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## Second Edition

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY  
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## Preface


This brief study of higher education in North Carolina makes no claim to being the result of original research. In most cases the historical sketches of the colleges and universities published in their own catalogs have been accepted at face value. In a few cases special studies have been published, and these are cited under "More Information" at the end of the sketch. No attempt has been made to bring uniformity into the ways in which these institutions have determined the dates of their establishment, although it is apparent that adequate research into contemporary sources and a uniform system of standards would considerably alter the usual chronological listing of North Carolina institutions of higher education.

In the case of institutions no longer in existence, I have examined their catalogs when available and used other contemporary reports concerning them. I have been somewhat arbitrary in my choice of institutions discussed in this category. In some cases I was limited by the availability of material. In others I tried to use my best judgment as to their importance. Jamestown Female College and Henderson Female College, for example, operated only for brief periods. Graham College in Alamance County and Hayesville Male and Female College in Clay County apparently appear only in an anonymous *List of the Private Schools and Colleges in the Several Counties in North Carolina* published in 1890. Although they had 96 and 193 students, respectively, efforts to find further information on them have been fruitless.

The suggestion that such a pamphlet as this be prepared first came up during a meeting of the editorial board of the *North Carolina Historical Review* in the early fall of 1961. The popularity of this pamphlet among schoolchildren of the state and the interest it created among school officials, particularly among the trustees of the various institutions represented, soon depleted the stock of 5,000 copies printed in 1964. The development of numerous community colleges beginning almost immediately after its appearance meant that it was out of date within a short time. The activity of the General Assembly, particularly in 1969, in changing names and in increasing the campuses of the University of North Carolina further convinced us that a revision was necessary. These changes are reflected in this second edition.

W.S.P.

Chapel Hill  
January 15, 1970



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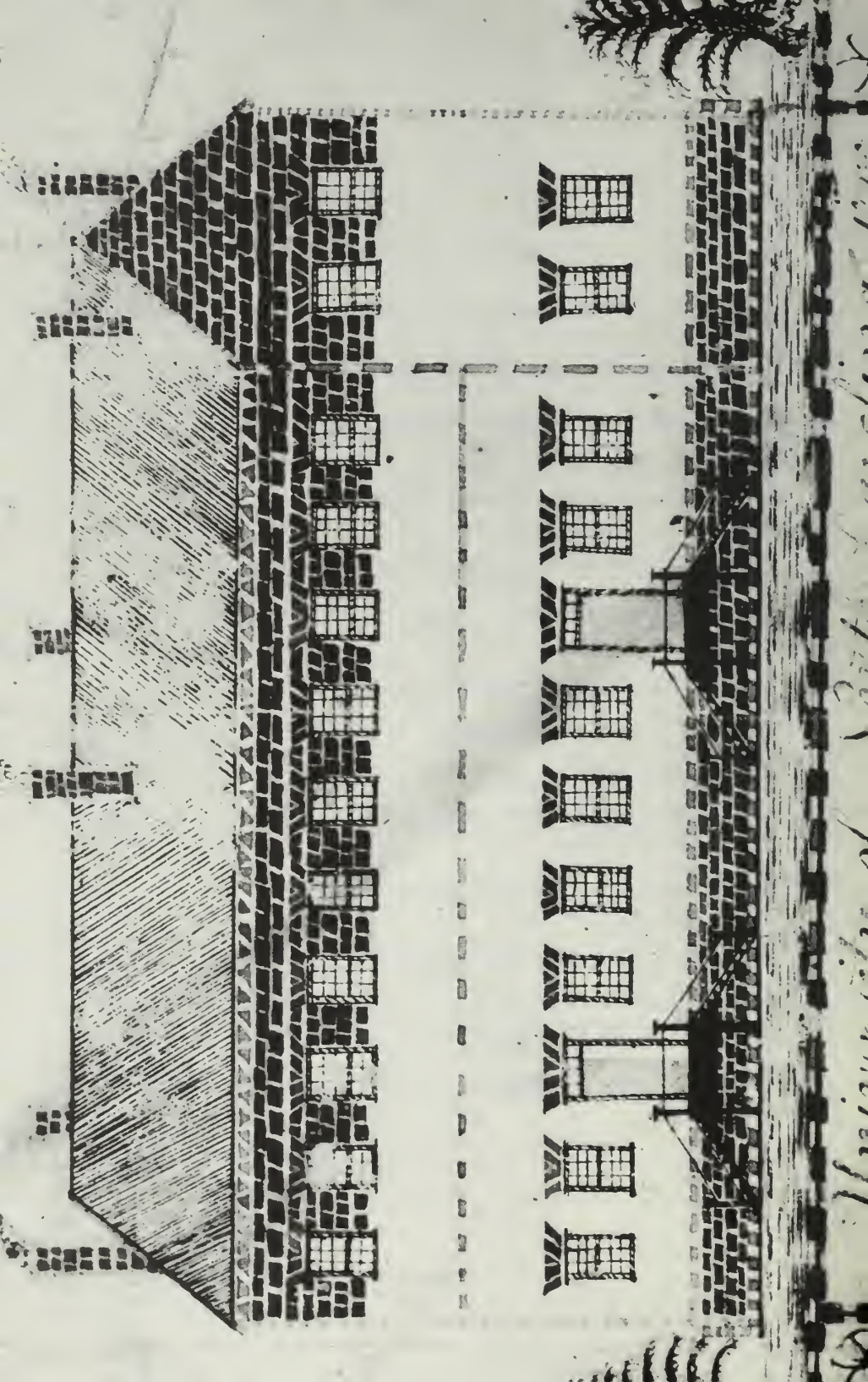
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## *The Establishment of Higher Education in North Carolina*

Higher education in North Carolina prior to the opening of the University of North Carolina in 1795 was all but nonexistent. Even education at a lower level was difficult to obtain. The slow growth in population, natural barriers of the colony, often unstable government, religious dissensions accompanied by a lack of trained teachers, and the all too common belief of those in authority that there really was no need for schools and education all contributed to this state of affairs. This reflected the philosophy of the mother country where there was a small ruling class which governed the mass of the people.

The first school in the colony of North Carolina was conducted in Pasquotank County by Charles Griffin, a Church of England lay reader, between 1705 and about 1708. Griffin moved to Chowan County to continue his work and was replaced by the Reverend James Adams. In 1712 a certain Marshburn had a school at Sarum on the border of North Carolina and Virginia in present Gates County, which was also attended by Indians. In the town of Brunswick in 1745, the Reverend James Moir used the first floor of his house for a chapel and a schoolroom.

*Frontispiece.* Old East Building, erected 1793-1794 on the campus of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, the first building to be erected on the campus of any state university in the United States. In 1966 this building was declared a National Historic Landmark. Drawing, made in 1797 by John Pettigrew, a student at the university, from the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The first gift for education in the colony came in 1759 when the will of Colonel James Innes left a large personal estate, a library, and a large sum of money for educational purposes. Some of the property was destroyed by fire, and it was not until 1783 that Innes Academy in Wilmington was begun. At Bandon Plantation, near Edenton, the Reverend Daniel Earl and his daughter Nancy conducted a school. A very good academy was established in Edenton in 1764, and it continued to operate for more than a century.

As the beginning of the American Revolution approached, more and more academies were established to offer a basic education to the young people of the colony. Although they offered no college degrees, they did grant certificates, and their graduates received adequate training in the courses then thought essential.

But these were all secondary schools. In the days before the establishment of the University of North Carolina it was necessary for North Carolinians to leave the colony or state for higher education. Not all of the American colleges and universities which they might have attended have their records back to that time, but recent correspondence with them reveals that before 1795 (when the state's own university opened) two North Carolinians attended Yale, one went to William and Mary, one to Brown, five to Harvard, two to Hampden-Sydney, and about twenty-five to Princeton. A few, of course, attended Oxford or Cambridge in England or were prepared to practice law by study at the Inns of Court in London.

One serious attempt was made before the American Revolution to establish an institution of higher education in North Carolina. Queens College was opened in Charlotte in 1767 under the supervision of the Reverend James Alexander, a Princeton graduate. The General Assembly chartered the college in 1770 and directed the trustees to appoint "some learned, pious, exemplary, and discreet person to be president of the said college." The board of trustees was given the right of perpetual succession, and the president had authority to confer the degrees of bachelor and master of arts and to grant the appropriate diplomas. The regulations of the college were to "correspond and be as near as may be agreeable to the laws and customs of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or those of the Colleges of America." Provision was made that a duty on rum and



spirituous liquors sold in Mecklenburg County should be collected for the use of the college.

The charter of Queens College was sent to London for approval and Governor William Tryon assured authorities there "that it is but an outline of a foundation for the education of youth." For a number of reasons the charter was not approved. The institution continued to operate, however, and a change of name to Queens Museum occurred in 1773. Still functioning, the institution had its name again changed, this time to Liberty Hall Academy in 1777 when Revolutionary times required a more patriotic name. By legislative enactment, the academy received money from the sale of eighty lots in and about the town of Charlotte. With the approach of Cornwallis's troops toward Charlotte in 1780, the school closed. Various attempts were made to revive the academy. In 1784 its name was changed to Salisbury Academy and it moved to that town. It may have been back in Charlotte by 1791. When President George Washington was there in that year he wrote: "Charlotte is a trifling place, though the Court of Mecklenburg is held in it. There is a School (called a College) in which, at times, there has been 50 or 60 boys."

Perhaps one of the best known prerevolutionary educational institutions in North Carolina was the Reverend David Caldwell's "Log College," the site of which is now in Greensboro. Caldwell, a graduate of Princeton, became a Presbyterian missionary in the colony in 1763. He opened a school in 1766 or the following year and soon afterward erected a two-story log building for it. Caldwell was its only teacher, but it served as a theological seminary, academy, and college. Until 1800 it had an average annual attendance of about fifty. Many of Caldwell's students entered the junior class at Princeton or, after 1795, at the University of North Carolina.

John Motley Morehead, later governor of the state, was a student at Caldwell's Log College. He afterward commented that the "course of studies in the languages—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as in the sciences, was extensive for his day." Morehead recalled that Caldwell "often . . . made me recite from four to six hours a day. . . . Indeed you could not get along with him, with any comfort, without knowing accurately and thoroughly everything you passed over."

David Caldwell retired from his life's work at the age of ninety-five but lived on until his hundredth year. Except for a



Eumanean Hall, erected on the Davidson College campus in 1849-1850. From the Public Information Office, Davidson College.

brief period in 1781 when Cornwallis burned his home and his library, Caldwell operated his school regularly from about 1766 until 1822. His services were recognized in 1810 when the University of North Carolina awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

When the university opened its new but empty two-story brick building on a cold drizzly day in January, 1795, the campus presented an unsightly view of tree stumps, rough lumber, and scarred clay. It is said that "a bitter wind greeted the governor, who had worked to be on hand for this important event. He was also met by the faculty which consisted of one professor doubling as president." Not until a month had passed did the first student, Hinton James, arrive. Off to a slow start, higher education in North Carolina was many years in flowering.

For a long time both faculty and student body were small. Resources were meager and there was little money for improvements. The students resented the puritanical atmosphere and

the limited curriculum. Shortly before the Civil War, however, the university attained a position of importance in the state and nation. It was the first state university in America and in 1831 had established the first teacher training program in North Carolina. Its graduates were more and more assuming places of leadership at home and abroad. President James K. Polk was a graduate of the university.

The second institution to offer work at the college level in the state was Davidson College. Its first students entered on March 1, 1837. Presbyterians in the vicinity of Charlotte made plans for an institution which would be "responsible only to the Church which should establish it." They had in mind a manual labor school which would "bring the benefits of education within the reach of the poor boys of the community and preparatory to the Gospel Ministry." Davidson College gave the manual labor feature a thorough trial, but with little success. The idea was popular with everyone but the boys. President Robert Morrison favored this scheme as a means of reducing the expenses of a college education as well as "to improve the condition of society by rendering manual labor more reputable and inviting." He said "educated men should prove that they are not above doing as well as praising the labor by which society lives." By 1841 the trustees admitted that their experiment was doomed and the manual labor requirements were abandoned. Davidson thereafter flourished as a liberal arts college. Between 1837 and 1860 the college enrolled a total of 1,912 students of whom 222 received the B.A. degree.

Wake Forest College came into being in 1838, but it had an earlier history under another name. The Baptist Literary Institute opened its doors February 3, 1834, as a result of effort put forth by the Baptist State Convention to provide for the "education of young men called of God and approved by the churches." A farm in Wake County was purchased as a site for the new school, and the Reverend Samuel Wait was chosen principal.

The trustees applied to the General Assembly for a charter in 1833. William H. Battle, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a member of the General Assembly from Franklin County, introduced the bill. There was strong and bitter opposition, much of it from within the ranks of the Baptist denomination itself. Many opposed the idea of educating

ministers on the ground that "the design was to suppress the preaching of those not favored with these advantages." It was among the Primitive Baptists, however, that opposition was really centered. They held that the idea that men could be trained for the ministry by human means was inconsistent with the idea of the "divine call to the ministry" and argued that the proposal for the General Assembly to charter a church school was in violation of the principle of the separation of church and state. Supporters of the charter were victorious in the lower house, but in the Senate on the final roll call the vote was a tie. William D. Moseley, speaker from Lenoir County and a graduate of the state university, broke the tie in favor of the charter.

Baptist Literary Institute opened early in 1834 with a student body of sixteen and a faculty of one. As at Davidson, a system of compulsory labor was established. Financial difficulties soon developed and enrollment, which had reached a peak of 142, dropped to 51 before the manual labor requirement was dropped in 1838. It was in the same year that the name Wake Forest College was adopted, and the granting of degrees was authorized by a new charter. By 1860 no less than 1,020 students had attended Wake Forest College, and 98 had received bachelor's degrees and 29 the master's degree.

Trinity College, later to become Duke University, had its origin in a small subscription school established in Randolph County in the spring of 1838 by Brantley York, an itinerant Methodist preacher. When the fall session opened that first year sixty-nine students gathered in a new building provided by local farmers. They named their school Union Institute because it drew united support from two distinct communities, one composed chiefly of Methodists, the other of Quakers. On July 4, 1839, the cornerstone of a larger and more pretentious building was laid and in 1840 the trustees applied to the General Assembly for a charter.

Soon the developing system of public schools in the state suggested a need to Braxton Craven, now head of Union Institute. He would train teachers for the expanding system. In 1851 the Randolph institution was chartered anew as Normal College, but Craven planned without understanding the needs of the early public school system. Teachers with special training were not thought necessary, and the plans of Normal College came to nought. The institution was rescued in 1856 when the North



Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church endorsed it as a school peculiarly suitable for Methodist students. An endowment was raised and the property turned over to the conference. In 1859 its name was changed to Trinity College, the teacher training features were dropped, and it entered upon a career as a typical liberal arts college.

The first higher education for women in the state was offered by the Moravians at Salem Female Academy in 1802 when arrangements were made to accept boarding students. Previously it had operated as a day school. It had no educational rivals until, in the 1840s, the interest of other churches in the problem was awakened. Between 1838 and 1860 more than a dozen institutions for girls were founded which called themselves colleges, most of them under the control of or sponsored by ecclesiastical bodies. Chief among these were Greensboro Female College, founded by the Methodists in 1838 but not opened to students until 1846; St. Mary's School, privately owned but under the influence of the Episcopal church, founded in 1842; Chowan Baptist Female Institute, founded in 1848; Oxford Female College, sponsored by the Baptist State Convention, established in 1851; Concord Female College (now Mitchell College), a Presbyterian institution established in 1856; Davenport Female College, a Methodist school which began its career in 1857; and Charlotte Female Institute (now Queens College), established in 1857 with Presbyterian support. In addition to these church schools numerous "female seminaries" with collegiate ambitions were established during these years as private enterprises.

Governor John W. Ellis in 1860 summarized the development of higher education in North Carolina since 1840 in the following table:

	1840	1860
Number of Male Colleges	3	6
Number of Female Colleges	1	13
Students in Male Colleges	158	900
Students in Female Colleges	125	1,500

In commenting on this subject, the North Carolina historian R. D. W. Connor noted that the term college in those days was used in a very liberal sense. He pointed out that it included "female seminaries" and academies which were little more than high schools, "the chief purpose of which was to give those finishing touches that were supposed to be necessary to train

young ladies in the social graces." As Connor stressed, however, the table shows a genuine effort to develop institutions of higher learning, and "one must not be too scornful of small beginnings!"

Although the state made loans of \$10,000 each to two private colleges—to Wake Forest in 1841 and to Trinity College in 1859—no further attempt was made to provide higher education in North Carolina at state expense until 1877. State Colored Normal School at Fayetteville, now Fayetteville State University, was established in that year.

A number of colleges were created to serve an immediate and often local need. This was a service they provided admirably. Some died for lack of adequate financial support, some fell victim to changing times when they were no longer able or willing to provide the kind of training expected by young people, several were victims of disastrous fires, and some found their resources consolidated with older or already existing schools or were abolished to form new institutions.

Today North Carolina's young people have their choice of higher education at seventy-one colleges and universities. These naturally vary in size and purpose, in curriculum, in physical plant, in traditions and ideals, in standards, and in their demands upon the student. These institutions of higher education are no longer provincial. They attract promising students and able teachers from all over the United States and many foreign countries. Leaders in numerous professions, officials in business, persons high in government at home and abroad have had their academic training in North Carolina.

In recent years there has been increased interest in higher education by North Carolina's citizens in all walks of life. State appropriations for the enlargement and improvement of state-supported institutions have been made willingly by the General Assembly. Foundations whose purpose is in part to further higher education have been generous in their grants to North Carolina's colleges and universities. Funds from the federal government for essential research have come increasingly often to the state's leading institutions. And the various religious bodies which sponsor colleges in North Carolina have seen fit to increase their budgets in this category. No longer must church-supported colleges occupy a "stepchild role" in the scheme of higher education.

The creation of the Board of Higher Education by the General

Assembly in 1955, with legal responsibility to "plan and promote the development of a sound and vigorous, progressive, and coordinated system of higher education in North Carolina," brought about an additional effort to assist the institutions to perform their responsibilities more effectively and efficiently. The board, composed of twenty-two members—nine appointed by the governor for six-year terms, six trustees of public senior institutions appointed for two-year terms, and seven *ex officio* members, namely, the governor and the chairmen of the senate and house committees on appropriations, finance, and higher education—plays an important role in higher education in the state even though it can act only in an advisory capacity. It is the responsibility of the board to advise the governor, the General Assembly, and the colleges and universities of the state on matters related to higher education. The board acts on proposals for new degree programs in public senior institutions, licenses private colleges to grant degrees, carries out statewide studies and research in higher education, and serves as a major clearinghouse for information on higher education.

Following the enactment of the Community College Act by the General Assembly in 1957, a new system of junior colleges came into existence. Between 1957 and 1964 three preexisting junior colleges—Asheville-Biltmore, Charlotte, and Wilmington—and two new community colleges—the College of the Albemarle and Gaston College—operated under the new law. In 1963 the General Assembly revised the law and made community colleges a responsibility of the Board of Education. These colleges, of which sixteen now exist, offer comprehensive vocational, technical, adult, and college parallel programs. The Consolidated University of North Carolina was created in 1931 by combining three institutions—the University of North Carolina, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, and North Carolina College for Women—into one administrative unit with three campuses under one governing board of trustees. Charlotte College, a former community college which was converted to a senior college by the 1963 General Assembly, became the fourth campus of the University of North Carolina on July 1, 1965.

The classification of "regional university" was applied by the General Assembly of 1967 to four public institutions which offer programs through the master's degree. The number of institutions bearing this title was increased to nine in 1969 and now

includes Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, North Carolina Central University, Pembroke State University, Western Carolina University, and Winston-Salem State University. At the same time the former Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College, which by then were four-year institutions, were made branches of the University of North Carolina.

There are now more colleges and universities in North Carolina than in any other southern state except Texas. Of the 71 colleges and universities, 29 are public-supported; 16 of the 29 are senior colleges or universities and 13 are community colleges. The 41 private and church-related institutions consist of 28 senior colleges or universities and 12 junior colleges. In addition to these there is also a theological seminary at Wake Forest.

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## *Colleges and Universities Today*

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY, Boone, had its beginning in the summer of 1899 under the leadership of D. D. Dougherty and B. B. Dougherty. Construction of a frame building for a small school was begun through contributions from citizens of the town and Watauga County, and in the fall the Doughertys, acting as co-principals, with Mrs. D. D. Dougherty as teacher of primary work, began the elementary school in an old building. At Christmas the school moved into the new building and came to be known as Watauga Academy. There were fifty-five students.

In 1903 a bill to establish a state institution in northwestern North Carolina was introduced in the General Assembly by W. C. Newland of Caldwell County. The Honorable R. A. Doughton of Alleghany County joined Newland in his arguments for the bill, and it passed the house by a good majority. In the senate the measure was turned down by the Committee on Education, but Senator Clyde R. Hoey of Cleveland County and several other young men who later distinguished themselves as statesmen signed a minority report and carried the bill to the senate floor. On the last day each made a speech in behalf of the bill, and it passed by only one vote.

Citizens from Jefferson, Globe, Blowing Rock, Montezuma, Valle Crucis, and Boone offered inducements to have the school located in their respective communities. The people from Boone offered the Watauga Academy, equipment, and grounds, and the trustees voted to locate the school there.

The appropriations for buildings were made for the first six years on condition that a like amount first be contributed by



private citizens. B. B. Dougherty was elected financial agent and immediately began a campaign for donations. Practically everyone in the vicinity of Boone helped.

In June, 1903, the trustees of the new board met in Boone and elected B. B. Dougherty superintendent and D. D. Dougherty principal. For twenty-two years there followed a period of steady growth, academic development, and valuable service to the state.

In 1925 the General Assembly changed the name of the Appalachian Training School to Appalachian State Normal School and increased the appropriations for both maintenance and permanent improvements. In the same year B. B. Dougherty was named president, and D. D. Dougherty was elected business manager and treasurer. In 1929 the charter was revised and the name of the school was changed to Appalachian State Teachers College. The trustees were authorized to "confer or cause to be conferred such degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions in America."

Dr. B. B. Dougherty resigned as president at the end of the school year in 1955, and he was succeeded by Dr. William H. Plemmons, under whose guidance the institution grew from an enrollment of 1,199 in 1955 to 6,800 in 1969. The faculty was increased from 88 to 325 during the same period. In 1967 Appalachian was awarded regional university status and now operates twenty-four academic departments within five colleges.

After fifteen years of service to the institution, Dr. Plemmons retired in August, 1969, and was succeeded by Dr. Herbert W. Wey.

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ATLANTIC CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Wilson, was established following the purchase in 1901 of Kinsey Seminary by the North Carolina Christian Missionary Convention. The college was incorporated on May 1, 1902, and began operation the following fall. The college offers bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees and is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities, the North Carolina State Department of Public In-

struction, and the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. The enrollment of some 1,500 students is served by a full-time faculty of sixty-nine and a campus having eighteen major buildings.

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BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE, Concord, was founded as Scotia Seminary in January, 1867, by Luke Dorland, who was commissioned by the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., to locate a site and establish an institution for women. Scotia Seminary, incorporated in 1870, immediately became the center of much interest over a wide area and one of the pioneer institutions in the training of leaders in the fields of education and social service.

In 1916 the name of the institution was changed to Scotia Women's College, and in 1930, when Barber Memorial College of Anniston, Alabama, was merged with Scotia, the name Barber-Scotia was adopted. Barber Memorial of Anniston was founded in 1896 by Mrs. Margaret M. Barber of Philadelphia as a memorial to her husband. In 1931 the college became a standard junior college.

In November, 1942, the Board of National Missions took action to expand Barber-Scotia to a four-year accredited college in order that a more effective program of work might be carried out. In 1945 the first class to be granted the bachelor's degree was graduated. In 1954 the charter was amended to permit the consideration of applications without regard to race or sex.

The college has held membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools since 1957, and its program in teacher education is approved by the state of North Carolina.

The institution is presently experiencing rapid physical and population growth. During 1968-1969 a health-physical education building, a dormitory for men, and a dormitory for women to accommodate more than six hundred students were completed. It has an integrated faculty and student body.

BELMONT ABBEY COLLEGE, Belmont, one of the oldest Roman Catholic educational institutions in the South, dates from October, 1876, when classes were first held upon the arrival of the monks of the Order of St. Benedict from Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

The official opening of St. Mary's College, as the school was first called, was in September, 1878. The college was chartered on April 1, 1886. A corps of trained monk-teachers was brought in and the college building was enlarged to more than three times its original size. In 1900 the college building was destroyed by fire but was promptly rebuilt. Other buildings have been added to the 800-acre campus which now contains thirteen buildings around the beautiful and recently renovated Belmont Abbey Cathedral.

The name St. Mary's College was changed in 1913 to Belmont Abbey College. In 1928 the college was reorganized as a junior college (with the exception of the philosophy department, which continued to grant degrees to young men studying for the Benedictine order) and remained such until September, 1952, when it was reestablished as a senior college.

BENNETT COLLEGE, Greensboro, was founded in 1873 as a co-educational institution through the inspiration of recently emancipated slaves who bought the land on which the college now stands. The first classes were held in the basement of St. Matthews Methodist Episcopal Church. The founders' appeal for assistance was responded to by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, which assumed responsibility for the support of the school. Lyman Bennett gave the first \$10,000 for the erection of a building to serve as a lecture hall and dormitory, but he died shortly afterward while still engaged in a campaign to raise additional funds. In his honor the institution was named Bennett Seminary and the first building was called Bennett Hall.

Early in the twentieth century the Woman's Home Missionary Society decided to establish a college for the education of Negro women, and the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church offered Bennett Seminary for this purpose. The society and the board agreed to operate the college jointly, and under their guidance Bennett College evolved. In 1926 the seminary was reorganized as a college, and it developed rapidly into an important senior college for the education of Negro women. Today it has nearly forty buildings on a fifty-five-acre campus, and it offers majors in twelve different subjects.

BREVARD COLLEGE, Brevard, has grown out of Brevard Institute, founded in 1895 by the Reverend and Mrs. Fitch Taylor as a



pioneering venture among mountain young people. Two other Methodist colleges have been consolidated with Brevard College. These are Rutherford College, which was founded by Robert Laban Abernethy in 1853 and which was closed in 1935, and Weaver College, incorporated in 1872 and supported by the Methodist church from 1883.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, Buies Creek, had its beginning in a small one-room building erected by local citizens for a community school in 1887. Called Buie's Creek Academy, the school was managed by President J. A. Campbell. Rapid growth required the construction of a wing to the original building the following spring, and in 1893 another wing was required. In 1896 a three-story annex was constructed, but in 1900 the entire plant was destroyed by fire. Classes were held in a temporary structure until an adequate brick building was completed. From 1903 until 1926 Buie's Creek Academy flourished as a private academy owned by J. A. Campbell. In 1925, however, the property was deeded to the Baptist State Convention, and in the following year college work was begun. In 1927, after the institution was well established as a junior college, its name was changed to Campbell College as a tribute to the forty years of devoted service by J. A. Campbell.

In the spring of 1958 the Baptist State Convention authorized the board of trustees, "in the light of its rapid expansion since 1950, the need for a senior coeducational Baptist college in the east, and the enthusiasm of its alumni concerning the future of the school," to convert Campbell College into a senior college. The junior year was, therefore, added in 1961-1962 and the senior year in 1962-1963. Today Campbell serves 2,400 students through fifteen departments.

CATAWBA COLLEGE, Salisbury, is the outgrowth of a movement which had its rise during the early part of the nineteenth century in the growing demand in North Carolina for higher education and the need of a school for training in the liberal arts under religious influences. It was founded by the Reformed church on December 3, 1851, in Newton. A year later, on December 17, 1852, the college was formally chartered by the General Assembly and empowered to receive and hold property and to confer "degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in colleges and seminaries of learning." At first

the college was opened to men only, but in 1880 women also were admitted. Since that time Catawba College has been coeducational. After the academic year 1922-1923, the college was relocated in Salisbury.

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CENTRAL PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Charlotte, was created in 1963 when an act of the General Assembly combined Mecklenburg College and the Charlotte Industrial Educational Center which was a part of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system. Mecklenburg College had grown out of the establishment of special classes in 1947 for returning veterans of World War II, but it had achieved college status only in 1958 when it became a community college. Starting with an enrollment of 1,691 in 1963, Central Piedmont Community College enrolled over 12,600 students by 1969. In addition to the first two years of college baccalaureate work, the curriculum includes thirty one- and two-year programs leading to diplomas in art, business, health, service, and scientific careers. The four campus buildings include a Learning Resources Center housing the latest information retrieval systems for self-pacing individualized instruction.

CHOWAN COLLEGE, Murfreesboro, first opened its doors on October 11, 1848, as a result of the interest and influence of the Baptists of northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. For sixty-three years the institution was known as the Chowan Baptist Female Institute; in 1911 its name was changed to Chowan College. The college remained open during the Civil War, but a shortage of students during World War II forced it to close from 1943 until 1949. Since reopening, the college has experienced rapid growth both in enrollment and in physical facilities.

Since 1957 the faculty has grown from twenty to seventy. Construction during the past decade includes a library, fine arts

building, three residence halls for men and two for women, cafeteria, hall for classrooms and offices, an infirmary, and a maintenance building. Chowan's junior college curriculum emphasizes the liberal arts and offers students several unique opportunities in the school of graphic arts, a nursing program, and a medical secretarial program.

The handsome main building at the college, McDowell Columns, erected in 1850, is a regional landmark.

#### MORE INFORMATION

McKnight, Edgar V., and Oscar Creech. *A History of Chowan College*. Murfreesboro: Chowan College, 1964.

COLLEGE OF THE ALBEMARLE, Elizabeth City, was established in 1961 under the Community College Act. The idea for a college of this nature was developed by the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce in 1957 when the State Department of Public Instruction was considering the establishment of a technical college there. Enthusiastic endorsement of the establishment of a junior college in Elizabeth City by numerous individuals and organizations resulted in the fact that the College of the Albemarle was the first to be chartered under the Community College Act of 1957.

In the spring of 1969 the college received a grant of approximately a half million dollars which will enable it to begin relocation to a new campus. The site, on Highway 17 north of Elizabeth City, borders the Pasquotank River. Construction of the first building on the new campus is scheduled to begin in April, 1970.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, began classes in 1837, the outgrowth of the vision and dedication of a group of Presbyterian laymen who foresaw the need for further educational opportunity in the Piedmont area. The college was named for General William Lee Davidson, killed at nearby Cowan's Ford on the Catawba River during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Robert Hall Morrison left his pastorate to become its first president, beginning classes initially for sixty-five students. Davidson was one of two southern schools to remain open throughout the Civil War, its future having earlier been assured by a munificent gift of Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury. A second important factor in Davidson's development was its designation in 1925 as a major beneficiary each year of the Duke Endowment.

Now amounting to more than half a million dollars annually, the income provides for general operating expenses and special projects. By 1969 Davidson's student body had grown to a stable 1,000 men, and its stature among southern liberal arts colleges has increased. While its campus has developed to provide the educational facilities needed today, the historic tradition is maintained, as five buildings completed between 1837 and 1851 are still in use. Academic development was pushed forward in 1968 with the implementation of the first major curricular change in more than forty years, and by 1969 its faculty numbered about ninety. Davidson's endowment in 1969 stood at \$17 million and its physical plant was valued at \$11 million. The college is governed by a trustee body of fifty-one men, elected from the presbyteries of the synods of North Carolina, Florida, and one other presbytery, and from the alumni body.

*Philad<sup>a</sup> Jun. 60*  
*Mr J. P. Evans*  
*My dear Sir*  
*accompanying this*  
*letter are the Eight Diplomas*  
*made for the Philanthropic*  
*Society of Davidson*  
*College. I presume you*  
*will find all correct*  
*Res<sup>t</sup> & C<sup>o</sup>*

*Philad<sup>a</sup> Jun. 60*  
*Philanthropic Society*  
*Davidson College N. C.*  
*At To Chas. J. Norris*  
*8 Printing Eight Diplomas*  
*on Parchment. \$8.00*  
*We send 4 bills you will please*  
*forward to the Phil<sup>a</sup> Socy.*

A bill for eight parchment diplomas prepared in Philadelphia in 1860 for the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College. From the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

#### MORE INFORMATION

- Davidson College. *Catalogue of the Officers, Professors, and Alumni of Davidson College from 1837-1881*. Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell, 1881.
- First Semi-Centenary Celebration of Davidson College. *Addresses, Historical and Commemorative*. Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell, 1888.
- Lingle, Walter L. *Memories of Davidson College*. Richmond: John Knox Press, 1947.
- Shaw, Cornelia R. *Davidson College*. New York: Revell, 1923.

DAVIDSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Lexington, with a seventy-two-acre campus adjacent to Interstate Highway 85, offers one-year vocational programs, two-year technical programs, and a two-year junior college program, as well as programs of adult education and extension courses. The college is an outgrowth of the Davidson County Industrial Education Center authorized by the General Assembly in 1958; it enrolled its first



full-time students in 1963. In 1965 a tax levy was voted to maintain and expand the center, and in the fall of 1966 it became the Davidson County Community College when it offered its first college parallel courses in the arts and sciences.

DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham, is built about a group of colleges which have their roots deep in the past. It was begun in 1838 when a number of earnest citizens from Randolph and adjacent counties assembled in a log schoolhouse to organize an educational society. They wished to provide lasting support for the



Duke University Chapel, Durham. From the Office of Information Services, Duke University.

local academy founded a few months before by an energetic son of North Carolina, Brantley York.

Moved by "no small share of philanthropy and patriotism," these men set forth their belief "that ignorance and error are the bane not only of religious but also of civil society" and that they "rear up almost an impregnable wall between man and the happiness he so ardently pants after." On that basis they formally adopted a constitution for the Union Institute. Twelve years later the institute was reorganized as Trinity College. In 1892 it was moved from the fields of Randolph County to the growing city of Durham. In 1924 when James B. Duke endowed the institution, it became Duke University. With increasing enrollment and the development of specialized needs the Woman's College was formed in 1925 and the College of Engineering in 1938.

As the university developed around the core of colleges, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences expanded in the number of students and in areas of instruction and research, the School of Law of Trinity College became the Duke University School of Law, and other professional schools were established. The Divinity School was organized in 1926, the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing in 1930, the School of Forestry in 1938, and the Graduate School of Business Administration in 1968.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Few, William P. *Papers and Addresses*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1951.

Chaffin, Nora C. *Trinity College, 1839-1892, The Beginnings of Duke University*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1950.

Porter, Earl W. *Trinity and Duke, 1892-1924*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1964.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, Greenville, was chartered in 1907 "to give young men and women such an education and training as shall fit and qualify them for teaching in the public schools of North Carolina." In recent years its purpose has been "to offer a liberal and practical education and to promote research in order to serve a free society." Chartered as East Carolina Teachers' Training School, the name was changed to East Carolina Teachers' College in 1921, to East Carolina College in 1951, and to its present name in 1967 when it was made one of the regional universities by the General Assembly of that year.

The first session opened on October 5, 1909, and until 1920, when the bachelor of arts degree was offered, the school functioned as a two-year teacher training institution. In 1929 the master of arts degree was offered, and with the designation of regional university, action was begun to raise and expand its programs and services to the university level in all areas. The university presently consists of the College of Arts and Sciences with twenty departments, the Division of Continuing Education with three off-campus centers, and an Undergraduate Evening College on the Greenville campus.

In 1953 East Carolina College became the first institution in the Southeast to offer courses for credit by television.

#### MORE INFORMATION

*Robert Herring Wright: Educator, Executive, and Leader in Teacher Training, President of East Carolina Teachers College (1909-1934).*  
East Carolina Teachers College *Bulletin*, XXIX (December, 1938).

ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY, Elizabeth City, had its origin on March 3, 1891, when the General Assembly passed a bill, introduced by Hugh Cale, a Negro legislator from Pasquotank County, empowering the State Board of Education to establish a state normal and training school for the colored race in the town of Elizabeth City. The school opened in January, 1892, and under the leadership of President Peter Weddick Moore both academic and physical expansion were emphasized. In 1937 the college program was changed to a four-year teachers college and the name changed from Elizabeth City Colored Normal and Industrial Institute to Elizabeth City State Teachers College. This name was changed by the 1963 General Assembly to the present one. A period of growth and expansion followed World War II, and in 1969 it became one of the state's regional universities. It has thirty-six buildings on a campus of approximately 160 acres.

ELON COLLEGE, Elon College, was chartered on March 11, 1889, "to afford instruction in the liberal arts and sciences." It has sustained a firm belief in providing thorough academic training in a Christian atmosphere. The college is a descendant of Graham Institute, which was opened in 1852 at nearby Graham, and of Suffolk Collegiate Institute, founded at Suffolk, Virginia, in 1872. The Southern Christian Convention, in extraordinary session at Graham in 1888, voted to establish a four-year, co-

educational college, which later was named Elon from the Hebrew word for oak. The new college opened its doors in 1890 with 108 students.

In 1931 the Christian churches merged with the Congregational church to form the Congregational Christian denomination. The Southern Convention of this body supported Elon College until the formation of the United Church of Christ by the merger of the Congregational Christian churches and the Evangelical and Reformed church in 1965. The college is now affiliated with the Southern Conference of the United Church of Christ. In recent years much progress has been made by the college. The physical plant has been improved and enlarged, and the academic program has been enriched and strengthened.

#### MORE INFORMATION

*Elon College Alumni Directory.* Elon College: Alumni Association, 1948.

FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY, Fayetteville, was established in 1877 by an act of the General Assembly. The Howard School in Fayetteville, which had been in existence for ten years and was the oldest normal school in the South, was selected for state support and the name was changed to State Colored Normal School. There have been several changes of name in the intervening years, but in 1969 it became one of the state's regional universities. Robert Harris, who had been serving as principal of the Howard School, remained as head of State Normal. Upon the death of Harris in 1880, the novelist Charles W. Chestnutt, of Fayetteville, became chief administrator.

For its first thirty years the college had no permanent home, classes having been held in several different places including a rented lodge hall. Local citizens raised funds to purchase fifty acres of land and additional adjacent land was given to the institution to increase the campus to more than ninety-two acres. By 1933 the campus contained eight brick buildings and several cottages. In 1939 the college became a four-year institution and additional buildings were erected. The curriculum has been enlarged to include subjects other than teacher training, and the bachelor of science degree is now offered in eight departments and the bachelor of arts in three.

GARDNER-WEBB COLLEGE, Boiling Springs, has a varied and interesting history. As early as 1903 the idea of establishing



a school of high school grade, "where the young . . . could have the best educational advantages under distinctive Christian influence," was firmly fixed in the minds of the people of the Kings Mountain Baptist Association. By 1905 Boiling Springs was selected as the location for such a school and the Sandy Run Association had joined enthusiastically in the determination to build it. The school was chartered on December 2, 1905, as the Boiling Springs High School, Incorporated.

Construction of the main building was begun in 1907, and in 1928 the high school was converted into a two-year college. The physical plant remained much the same until 1939 when a building program was undertaken. Following a successful local campaign for funds, the campus was enlarged from five to thirty-five acres. In 1942 the trustees changed the name of Boiling Springs Junior College to Gardner-Webb College in honor of two prominent North Carolina families. After World War II additional funds were raised locally to further enlarge the physical plant of the college and to provide for an endowment for future support. In 1967 the trustees of the college approved the request of the school administration to ask the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina to allow the school to enter the four-year college program. The convention gave its approval in November, 1968, and in November, 1969, Gardner-Webb Junior College was renamed Gardner-Webb College as plans were being made to offer two additional years to the course of study.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Dedmond, Francis B. *Lengthened Shadows, A History of Gardner-Webb College, 1907-1956*. Boiling Springs: Gardner-Webb College, 1957.

GASTON COLLEGE, Dallas, was chartered on January 10, 1963, under the Community College Act, and classes were first held on September 23, 1964, in the Education Building of Gastonia's First United Methodist Church. Two months later the new campus on U.S. Highway 321 between Dallas and Gastonia was occupied. The college absorbed two earlier public educational institutions already in existence in Gaston County. The Gaston Technical Institute, founded in 1952 under the sponsorship of North Carolina State University, and the Gaston Industrial Education Center, which offered vocational programs under the supervision of the Gastonia Board of Education, were merged with Gaston College on July 1, 1965. Gaston College, one of the

pioneer comprehensive community colleges, offers programs in the liberal arts, engineering technologies, occupational skills, and adult education. The campus now has five permanent buildings, while three departments are housed in temporary quarters.

GREENSBORO COLLEGE, Greensboro, was chartered in 1838 as Greensboro Female College, but it has been coeducational since 1956. It was built upon a school for girls founded in 1833 by the Reverend Peter Doub, pastor of a local Methodist church. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1843 and in 1846 the college opened its doors to students. A period of prosperity and growth followed in the early 1850s. In August, 1863, the main building was destroyed by fire and for the next ten years classes were conducted in Kittrell, Louisburg, and Warrenton. In the early twentieth century the college passed through several serious financial crises, but the loyal support of alumnae and friends enabled it to survive. Davenport College (begun at Lenoir in 1855 and chartered in 1859) merged its resources with those of Greensboro College on December 28, 1938. Physical growth has since continued with older buildings being renovated and new ones constructed. A men's residence hall was completed in 1961, a humanities building in 1965, and a new residence hall for women in 1969.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Turrentine, Samuel B. *A Romance of Education, A Narrative Including Recollections and Other Facts Connected with Greensboro College*. Greensboro: The Piedmont Press, 1946.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, Greensboro, chartered in 1834 and founded in 1837 as New Garden Boarding School, became a four-year college and took its present name in 1888. It is the oldest coeducational college in the South and operated continuously through the Civil War. The training of teachers was one of the original aims of the school, and this emphasis continues as an important part of the educational program. Guilford College offers majors in nineteen different departments and also provides a strong foundation for graduate study as well as thorough premedical, predental, and prelaw preparation. It also offers many opportunities for independent study under the supervision of senior faculty members.

# GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,

## Greensboro, N. C.

### REPORT OF

Miss *J. Jones*, for the Quarter ending *Nov. 4, 1880*.  
*Junior Class.*

Studies.	Grade.	Department.	Times	Demerits.
Geometry, .....	<i>8 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub></i>	Disorderly Conduct, .....		
Chemistry, <i>Nat. Phil.</i> .....	<i>9</i>	Disrespect to Teachers, .....		
Logic, <i>Astronomy</i> .....	<i>8 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub></i>	Wilful Disobedience, .....		
Latin, .....		Unladylike Conduct .....		
French, .....		Absence from Church with excuse, .....	<i>1</i>	
Rhetoric, .....	<i>—</i>	" " without " .....		
Composition, .....	<i>9</i>	" Prayer with excuse, .....	<i>1</i>	
History, .....	<i>8 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub></i>	" " without " .....		
Test Words, .....	<i>—</i>	" Recitation with excuse, .....	<i>2</i>	
Penmanship, .....	<i>9</i>	" " without " .....		
Music—Instrumental, <i>2<sup>nd</sup> Q.</i> .....	<i>9</i>	" Examination with excuse, .....		
Music—Vocal, .....		" " without " .....		
		Total number of Demerits, .....		

### EXPLANATIONS.

Our highest mark is 9. Those whose standing in any study is not above 4 will be required to review that study.

In the Department of Music we have five classes, called Primary, First, Second, Third, and Advanced Class. Pupils are promoted to a higher class as soon as they complete the exercises and studies of any particular class.

*She has succeeded very well.*

*J. M. Jones,*  
 President.

Beacon Job Print.

Quarterly report for Miss Julia Jones of Bethania, a student at Greensboro Female College. From the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

## MORE INFORMATION

Gilbert, Dorothy Lloyd. *Guilford, A Quaker College*. Greensboro: Guilford College, 1937.

*Alumni Directory, Students of New Garden Boarding School and Guilford College Through a Century, 1837-1937*. Guilford College Bulletin, XXX (February, 1937).

HIGH POINT COLLEGE, High Point, dates its birth to the founding of Yadkin College in 1856 by the Methodist Protestant church in North Carolina. In 1924, as High Point College opened its doors to students, the Yadkin College was closed so that the complete support of the church could be given to the new institution. The college is now under the sponsorship of the overall Methodist church. Since the completion of the four original buildings on the campus, the physical plant of the college has grown in a steady and orderly fashion.

## MORE INFORMATION

Michael, Olin B. *Yadkin College, 1856-1924, A Historic Sketch*. Salisbury: Rowan Printing Co., 1939.

Pritchard, J. E. *A Brief History of the First Twenty-Five Years of High Point College*. [High Point: Board of Trustees of High Point College, 1957.]

ISOTHERMAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Spindale, chartered under the Community College Act of 1963, began instruction in 1966 in temporary facilities in Avondale, Caroleen, and Spindale. A new campus in an attractive wooded setting on new Highway 74 was occupied in the fall of 1967. Isothermal Community College is a commuter's college with both day and night classes. The basic courses offered are college transfer, vocational, technical, and adult education.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, Charlotte, was established in 1867 largely through the efforts of the Reverend S. C. Alexander and the Reverend W. L. Miller, who first drew the attention of the Presbyterian church to the need for such an institution and who were the first teachers after its organization.

The first contributor, Mrs. Mary D. Biddle of Philadelphia, made a generous contribution toward the college and it was named the Biddle Memorial Institute in honor of her late husband. The institution flourished and in 1877 its name was changed to Biddle University.

During the year 1921-1922 Mrs. Jane Berry Smith of Pitts-

burgh gave funds for the erection of four structures on the campus and made provisions for a handsome endowment in memory of her late husband, Johnson C. Smith. In recognition of these generous benefactions, the board of trustees voted to change the name of the university to Johnson C. Smith University. From 1923 until her death in 1929, Mrs. Smith gave additional funds for the erection of five more buildings, including a campus church.

Beginning in 1932 women were admitted to the senior college division and since 1941 they have been admitted to all classes.

#### MORE INFORMATION

George, Arthur A. "The History of Johnson C. Smith University, 1867 to the Present." Unpublished thesis, New York University, 1955.

McKinney, Theophilus E. *Higher Education Among Negroes*. Charlotte: Johnson C. Smith University, 1932.

KITTRELL COLLEGE, Kittrell, held its first session in 1886. It was established as a normal industrial school by the African Methodist Episcopal church for training young Negro men. The school was chartered by the General Assembly in 1887. During the next several years additional support came from church groups in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Through the years the name of the institution was changed three times, becoming Kittrell College in 1901. The original wooden buildings were burned, and brick and stone buildings replaced them. Support in part for the construction program came from Benjamin N. Duke when buildings from the Trinity College campus in Durham were moved to the Kittrell College campus. During the period 1934-1937 the college was closed, but in 1955 a building program was undertaken during which a gymnasium, a chapel, and a home for visitors were completed.

LEES-MCRAE COLLEGE, Banner Elk, had its beginning in a small summer day school conducted as a mission under the care of the Presbyterian church. When the Reverend Edgar Tufts, founder of Lees-McRae, went to Banner Elk in 1895, he found that Mrs. Elizabeth McRae was doing an outstanding work as a Christian teacher. Because of her interest in the mountain people and their need for an educational opportunity, the school which the Reverend Mr. Tufts founded in 1900 was called the Elizabeth McRae Institute. From this small beginning a strong, fully accredited junior college has developed. In 1923, at the



death of Founder Tufts, he was succeeded as president by his son, Edgar H. Tufts, who had just graduated from Davidson College. Under his leadership a number of new buildings were planned and completed, and the mid-1960s witnessed still further growth of the campus. The college continues to emphasize its motto: "In the Mountains, of the Mountains, and for the Mountains."

LENOIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Kinston, dates its beginning from 1958 when the Lenoir County Industrial Education Center was established by the county board of education. Instruction was begun in 1960, but with the passage of the Community College Act by the General Assembly of 1963 plans were begun for the establishment of a college. The adoption of a county tax levy, the appropriation of local funds to match state grants, and the organization of a board of trustees were all completed by the fall of 1966 when college classes were begun in abandoned barracks at a former air base, Stallings Field. In the summer of 1968 the college moved to a fifty-eight-acre campus on the eastern outskirts of Kinston. Four buildings presently exist, and others are in the planning stage. The college offers transfer, occupational, continuing, and community service educational opportunities to the people of the area.

LENOIR RHYNE COLLEGE, Hickory, was formally opened in September, 1891. The beautiful and spacious campus was the gift of Captain Walter Lenoir, in whose honor the college was originally named Lenoir College. The will of Captain Lenoir stipulated that an initial \$10,000 for buildings and equipment be deposited with his executors. This amount was provided by the founders, Drs. R. A. Yoder, J. C. Moser, W. P. Cline, and the Reverend A. L. Crouse. These men were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in 1895 the synod officially accepted the sponsorship and support of Lenoir College. With few material resources in its early years, the college survived through the sacrificial labors and gifts of consecrated men and women. Steadily the school progressed in strength and stability, rapidly achieving stature and recognition among the institutions of higher education in the area.

Under the administration of a series of devoted presidents, the physical plant of the college grew to keep pace with the needs of the academic programs. In 1923 the name was changed

to Lenoir Rhyne College in honor of D. E. Rhyne, who gave large sums toward the endowment of the college. An extensive expansion was successfully planned and completed in the period 1955-1960, and a master plan for similar work through 1978 has been prepared.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE, Salisbury, was incorporated in 1879 and its first sessions were held in 1880 in one room of the parsonage of the late Bishop C. R. Harris, who was then a minister in Concord. The idea for establishing the college for the training of Negro youth was the result of a conference of Negro ministers who wished to promote a type of education which would make for self-reliance in their race.

Organization was definitely completed two years later and the institution moved to Salisbury, where work began in October, 1882. The school opened with three teachers, three pupils, and a matron. The campus consisted of one building and forty acres of land. It was named in honor of David Livingstone, the great Christian missionary, philanthropist, and explorer. In 1885 Livingstone was chartered as a college. Its campus has grown to 316 acres with eighteen large brick buildings, and its support comes largely from the A.M.E. Zion church.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Fonvielle, W. F. *Reminiscences of College Days*. Raleigh: Printed for the author by Edwards and Broughton, 1904.

Walls, William Jacob. *Joseph Charles Price, Educator and Race Leader*. Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1943.

LOUISBURG COLLEGE, Louisburg, was chartered in 1787 as Franklin Academy. Little is known of this early academy, but after it was rechartered in 1802 it entered into an active period of service. It was opened on January 1, 1805, under the direction of Matthew Dickinson of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale. A Female Department was added to Franklin Academy in 1813 and an additional building was constructed to accommodate the young ladies. In 1855 the Louisburg Female College Company was organized and work was begun to convert the academy into a college. Instruction under the new plan was begun in the fall of 1857 and continued until 1865 when conditions of the times forced the college to close. It was reopened in 1866 but was forced to close again in 1878 and remain closed for eleven years. During that time the building was used as a high school

and as a private residence. Reopening in 1889, the college had an enrollment of around one hundred, eight teachers, and the president.

Although the college had long been operated under the care of the Methodist church, that body had given nothing toward its support. By virtue of money he had lent to the institution, Washington Duke of Durham had by 1891 become owner of the property. In 1907, at Duke's death, his son, Benjamin Duke, presented the property to the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church.

The early years of the twentieth century saw several new additions to the college campus, and in 1915 the program was reorganized to make Louisburg College a standard junior college. A serious fire and the trials of the depression years of the 1930s worked many hardships upon Louisburg College, but these hurdles were cleared and both the physical plant and the curriculum have been expanded in recent years.

MARS HILL COLLEGE, Mars Hill, was conceived and built by a small group of pioneer citizens, the sons and grandsons of the first settlers of western North Carolina's Blue Ridge Mountains region, who wanted a school in which they could educate their children according to the principles of their faith. They erected a modest building on a small tract of land donated by Edward Carter in the fall of 1856. The school opened its doors as the French Broad Baptist Institute, taking its name from the French Broad Baptist Association. The school was chartered by the General Assembly in 1859 as Mars Hill College and given the "power of conferring all such degrees and marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in colleges or seminaries of learning."

During the first two years of the Civil War the college remained open, but it was forced to close from 1863 to 1865. For a time during the latter year troops were quartered on the campus; a dormitory and a teachers' home were burned and the remaining building badly damaged. Its buildings partially repaired in 1865, the college reopened. For the next twenty-five years, in the face of the bitterness of Reconstruction, partisan strife, poverty, and apathy, local men and women heroically kept the college in operation. After 1880, when Thomas M. Hufham became president, the curriculum was improved and much needed equipment added. In 1897 Dr. R. L. Moore became



president, and for forty-one years under his leadership the college made important strides forward.

In 1960 the North Carolina Baptist State Convention approved its reorganization as a senior college. The four-year program was inaugurated in 1962 and in 1964 the first bachelor's degrees were awarded to a class of 146. The school had been a junior college since 1921.

Since 1966 the college has been redefining its concept of liberal arts education. In the midst of urgent problems facing nearby urban and rural communities and the diligent search by students for learning and living experiences, the college initiated an academic program to integrate classroom teaching with service-learning to the betterment of both students and communities. The program has received national recognition, and its Community Development Institute has been used as a model by other colleges in the South.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Creasman, Clarence Dixon. *Moore of Mars Hill*. Nashville, Tenn.: Privately printed for the author, 1950.

"Mars Hill College for 1856-1956." *Asheville Citizen*, November 23, 1955.

McLeod, John A. *From These Stones: Mars Hill College, 1856-1967*. Mars Hill: Mars Hill College, 1968.

MEREDITH COLLEGE, Raleigh, was chartered in 1891 as the Baptist Female University and opened its doors to students in 1899. Its name was changed to the Baptist University for Women in 1905 and to Meredith College in 1909. Its name honors Thomas Meredith, a recognized leader among North Carolina Baptists who, in 1838, presented a resolution to the Baptist State Convention urging the establishment of "a female seminary of a high order that should be modeled and conducted on strictly religious principles, but that should be, so far as possible, free from sectarian influences."

The college, first located in downtown Raleigh near the Capitol, was moved in 1926 to its present 225-acre campus in west Raleigh. Recent expansion has increased the student body to 1,000 and has added significantly to the physical facilities. The academic program emphasizes active involvement in learning experiences and flexibility in curriculum. Meredith students may take courses at one or more of the six Raleigh colleges through a consortium initiated in 1962.



Selection from an exhibition of dolls gowned in class day dresses similar to those worn by Meredith College seniors. Complete exhibition includes dolls dressed in the style of the first graduating class (1903) and of each succeeding class to the present. From the files of the News Bureau, Meredith College, Raleigh.



Methodist College campus at Fayetteville. From the files of the Public Relations Department, Methodist College

#### MORE INFORMATION

Johnson, Mary Lynch. *A History of Meredith College*. Raleigh: Meredith College, 1956.

METHODIST COLLEGE, Fayetteville, was chartered as a four-year college of liberal arts on November 1, 1956. A Fayetteville steering committee, appointed by the mayor in September, 1955, took the initiative looking to the establishment of a college in the city. The Methodist church was invited to accept the offer of local citizens of a 600-acre tract and a contribution of \$2 million for the creation of a college. Favorable action resulted and the first student was admitted on September 16, 1960.

A handsomely designed campus with contemporary buildings has earned for the college a citation from a national architectural magazine for its creativity and unity of design. The college now has a student body of approximately one thousand from eighteen states and offers thirteen majors and seventeen minors.

MITCHELL COLLEGE, Statesville, began operation as a woman's college in 1856 under the sponsorship of the Concord Presbytery. It was authorized in 1853, but a storm destroyed the incompletd building and opening was delayed for three years. For a brief period following the Civil War the college was privately owned and operated by R. F. Simonton, and the name was changed from Concord Female College to Simonton Female College. During the late 1870s, under the leadership of Mrs. Eliza Mitchell

Grant and Margaret Eliot Mitchell (daughters of the famous Dr. Elisha Mitchell for whom Mount Mitchell is named), considerable progress took place. In 1917 the name of the college was changed to Mitchell in honor of these women. Between 1920 and the early 1940s the college's buildings were remodeled and several new structures were acquired adjacent to the campus. Men were admitted as students in 1932. In 1959 it became an independent community college with support from local interests. The Concord Presbytery relinquished its control to a self-perpetuating, rotating board of trustees. Since 1963 a new student union building and a library have been constructed. Property adjacent to the campus has also been acquired including a large apartment building which has been converted into a residence hall for men.

MONTREAT-ANDERSON COLLEGE, Montreat, opened in 1916 as Montreat Normal School using the buildings and grounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In 1933 the school was reorganized as Montreat College, a junior college. Between 1945 and 1959 it operated as a four-year college, but in the latter year it became a coeducational junior college. At the same time the name was changed to Montreat-Anderson College in recognition of R. C. Anderson, who served as president from 1916 to 1947, and Mrs. R. C. Anderson, its principal benefactor throughout its history.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Anderson, Robert C. *The Story of Montreat From Its Beginning, 1897-1947*. Montreat: [the author?] 1949.

MOUNT OLIVE JUNIOR COLLEGE, Mount Olive, chartered by the Free Will Baptist State Convention in 1951 under the name Mount Allen College, was opened in 1952 at Cragmont, the Free Will Baptist summer assembly grounds near Asheville.

In September, 1953, this institution was moved to Mount Olive where buildings were available near the center of denominational strength in the state. Plans were made to develop a junior college offering programs in arts and sciences and in business. The first collegiate year began in September, 1954. In 1956 the name Mount Allen College gave way to the less confusing Mount Olive Junior College. In that same year plans were launched for an enlarged campus. A ninety-acre tract of land



was selected, and construction was begun in October, 1964. A continuing building program has been in progress since, and the new campus is now the site of classrooms, offices, library, student center, and dormitories.

The college was accredited by the North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities and the State Board of Education in 1958. Full accreditation came in 1960 when the college was received into membership in the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Emphasis has remained upon the formulation of a sound philosophy of education, organization of a well-planned curriculum, the maintenance of a competent faculty, and continued strengthening of the library, laboratories, and other facilities.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, was established as the "A. and M. College for the Colored Race" by an act of the General Assembly ratified on March 9, 1891. The leading object of the institution was to teach practical agriculture and the mechanical arts. The college actually began operation during the school year 1890-1891, before the passage of the law creating it. This curious circumstance arose out of the fact that the Morrill Act passed by Congress in 1890 earmarked the proportionate funds to be allocated in biracial school systems to the two races. The A. and M. College for whites was established by the General Assembly in 1889 and was ready to receive its share of funds in the fall of 1890. Before they could be received, however, it was necessary to make provisions for Negro students. Accordingly, the board of trustees of the A. and M. College in Raleigh was empowered to make temporary arrangements for these students. A plan was worked out with Shaw University in Raleigh whereby the college was operated as an annex to Shaw University during the school years of 1890-1891 through 1892-1893.

A group of interested citizens in the city of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land for a site for the new college as well as \$11,000 to aid in constructing buildings. This amount was supplemented by an appropriation of \$2,500 from the General Assembly. The first building was completed in 1893 and the college opened on its own campus in the fall of that year.

In 1915 the name of the institution was officially changed to the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina.



The scope of the college program has been enlarged to take care of new demands. Study leading to the master of science degree in education and certain other fields was begun in 1939 and the first master's degree was awarded in 1941. The School of Nursing was established in 1953, and the first class was graduated in 1957.

In 1967 the General Assembly designated the college as a regional university, and today the academic program is conducted in six schools and one division. These include the School of Agriculture, School of Arts and Sciences, School of Education, School of Engineering, School of Nursing, Graduate School, and Division of Business Administration.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Logan, Frenise A. "The Movement in North Carolina To Establish a State Supported College for Negroes." *North Carolina Historical Review*, XXXV (April, 1958), 167-180.

NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, Durham, was chartered in 1909 as a private institution and opened its doors to students in 1910. It was founded by its late president, Dr. James E. Shepard, and was known as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The institution's early years were characterized by a wealth of enthusiasm and high endeavor, but not of money. Private donations and student fees constituted the total financial support of the school.

In 1915 the school was sold and reorganized, then becoming the National Training School. In 1923 the General Assembly appropriated funds for the purchase and maintenance of the school; thus in that year it became a public-supported institution, and it was then named the Durham State Normal School. Two years later the General Assembly converted it into the North Carolina College for Negroes, dedicating it to the offering of liberal arts education and the preparation of teachers and principals for secondary schools.

The General Assembly in 1939 authorized the establishment of graduate work in liberal arts and the professions. The Law School began operation in 1940 and the School of Library Science was established the next year.

In 1947 the name was changed to North Carolina College at Durham, and on July 1, 1969, it became a part of the regional university system with its present name.

## MORE INFORMATION

Seay, Elizabeth J. "A History of the North Carolina College for Negroes." Unpublished thesis, Duke University, 1941.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF THE ARTS, Winston-Salem, owes its establishment to an act of the General Assembly of 1963 which said: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state to foster, encourage and promote, and to provide assistance for, the cultural development of the citizens of North Carolina and to this end the General Assembly does create and provide for a training center for instruction in the performing arts." This was revolutionary by American standards, but two years later, in September, 1965, the North Carolina School of the Arts opened its doors to some two hundred students on the campus of a former high school in Winston-Salem, with composer Vittorio Giannini as its first president.

Long an advocate of such a school, Giannini was one of the prime movers behind the idea, together with Governor Terry Sanford and a committee of fifteen North Carolina citizens. The committee spent seven months studying the need and feasibility of establishing a school in the state to give professional training to exceptionally talented students in the performing arts.

The legislation for the school authorized the governor to appoint an advisory board of nationally known figures in the arts to select the site. Winston-Salem was chosen because the city offered the high school and a thirty-acre campus for one dollar per year and because a corps of volunteers raised \$900,000 in forty-eight hours to give the school two new dormitories.

The North Carolina School of the Arts is divided into five schools: School of Academics, School of Dance, School of Drama, School of Music, and School of Design and Production. Each is headed by a dean or director. All of the teachers in the arts departments are professionals.

Students are accepted on the junior high, high school, and college level. Junior high and high school students receive the same academic training as required of all public school students by the State Board of Education. Students earn high school diplomas and college degrees of bachelor of music and bachelor of fine arts. Admission to the school follows an audition in which

talent, actual or potential, is demonstrated before faculty juries of professionals.

The school is not entirely supported by state funds. Under the law which authorized it, the school is required to seek additional funds from foundations, corporations, and individuals to make its budget balance. An early grant of \$1.5 million from the Ford Foundation is being matched by other funds over a period of five years. The School of the Arts Foundation has been set up to make sure that the grant is matched and that nonstate funds keep coming to the school. The foundation also has funds for scholarships.

In addition to the original high school building and gymnasium, the campus now has four dormitories, and a student commons is under construction at a cost of \$1 million. Additional buildings, including a library and a performing arts building, are in the planning stage.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH, Raleigh, was founded as the state's agricultural and technological institution in March, 1887, and opened its doors in October, 1889. It is one of the nation's "land-grant" institutions, so designated because of the federal Morrill Act of 1862 providing federal support, as well as being one of the nation's major state universities. It is one of the six institutions comprising the Consolidated University of North Carolina.

As a land-grant state university, North Carolina State has special research, extension, and resident instruction missions, including those of the nationwide Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service systems. It is North Carolina's primary institution in education and research in such fields as agricultural and the life sciences, engineering, design, and forest resources. The university now includes eight schools—liberal arts, agriculture and life sciences, forest resources, education, physical sciences and applied mathematics, engineering, textiles, and design. It offers more than eighty fields of study including fifty in which graduate work may be undertaken.

While most of North Carolina State's programs are located in Raleigh, it has many extensions—operations in India, South America, and Afghanistan, and research or extension offices in each county in North Carolina.

## MORE INFORMATION

Lockmiller, David A. *History of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina, 1889-1939*. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1939.

NORTH CAROLINA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Rocky Mount, was founded on October 25, 1956, as Rocky Mount College, and its present name was adopted seven months later. It was established by citizens of Nash and Edgecombe counties, who pledged \$2.2 million, an adequate site, and continual support in a joint effort with the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, which pledged over \$2 million plus annual operating appropriations.

A 200-acre pine-covered site was given by the M. C. Braswell heirs, and construction of the first of thirteen colonial style brick buildings was begun in 1958. The first class of ninety-two students enrolled in September, 1960. The faculty by 1969 numbered forty-six plus five part-time members, and in that year the college graduated 145 students, its largest class to date. Degrees offered are bachelor of science and bachelor of arts with majors in fourteen liberal arts fields.

An adjunct to the campus is "Rose Hill," a 607-acre Nash County plantation, given to the college in 1968 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Everett.

PEACE COLLEGE, Raleigh, was established by prominent men in the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina who desired a school of high grade for young women. At the inception of the project in 1857, William Peace, an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, headed the list with a gift of \$10,000 and the present school site. In recognition of his generosity the school was named for him.

This "female seminary" was almost ready to open when the Civil War began, and the handsome main building was hurriedly completed in 1862 and used as a hospital for Confederate wounded. Later, during Reconstruction, the four-floor building was taken over for the Freedmen's Bureau, but when the property was returned to its owners in 1872 young ladies arrived to be enrolled in Peace Institute. The Reverend Robert Burwell and his son, John B. Burwell, leased and operated the school from 1872 until 1890 when a series of changes in the control of the school began. In 1907 Peace again returned to the control





Peace College, Raleigh, as shown in an old engraving. From the files of the State Department of Archives and History.

of the Presbyterian church. A Consolidated Agreement was entered into in 1957 by several Presbyterian colleges in North Carolina looking toward the establishment of a single coeducational, four-year liberal arts college at Laurinburg. With the establishment of this new college, St. Andrews, in 1961, control of Peace College was acquired by members of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh. An enthusiastic campaign to gain support for the college was led by Grover M. Hermann of Chicago and has made possible the construction of six buildings on the campus since 1963. The student body in 1969 was a record-breaking 471.

PEMBROKE STATE UNIVERSITY, Pembroke, was established in 1887 by legislative action as a normal school for the Indians of Robeson County, but it has made rapid strides only since 1954. Prior to that date enrollment was only about 130 each year; in 1961-1962 it reached 570, and in 1969-1970 it was 1,696. Less than 15 percent of the student body is now of Indian descent.

In 1928 the last of the elementary classes was eliminated from the curriculum and only high school and normal programs continued. In the early 1930s college classes were begun, and by 1938 three full years of college work were available. In 1940 the first college degrees were conferred and in the same year the school's name was changed from the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County to Pembroke State College for Indians.



In 1949 the name was shortened to simply Pembroke State College, and in 1967 it was declared by action of the General Assembly to be one of the state's regional universities.

Until 1945 only Robeson County Indians were eligible to attend Pembroke, but in that year the legislature authorized the admission of Indians other than those who resided in Robeson County. In 1953 the doors were opened to such white persons as might "be approved by the Board of Trustees." Since 1954 admission has been open to persons of all races.

PFEIFFER COLLEGE, Misenheimer can be traced to a small mountain school founded near Lenoir in 1885. Miss Emily Prudden, daughter of a Congregational minister in Connecticut, established the Oberlin Home and School there to serve the mountain area children who did not have adequate educational opportunities. It was named for Johann Friedrich Oberlin of France whose life of service in rural areas of his native land had been an inspiration to Miss Prudden. When the school expanded beyond Miss Prudden's means of supporting it she deeded it, in 1903, to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Its name was changed to Ebenezer Mitchell Industrial Home and School in memory of Ebenezer Mitchell whose mother, Mrs. Mary Mitchell of Dayton, Ohio, made a cash gift for the educational work of the society.

With the improvement of educational facilities in the vicinity of Lenoir by 1910, it was decided to move the school to Misenheimer. Here it functioned as an accredited high school from 1914 until 1928 when two years of college work were added. In 1934 when the junior college program was fully accredited the name was changed to Mitchell Junior College and High School.

In 1932 Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City, a prominent Methodist laywoman, developed an interest in the college, becoming its financial patron. In 1935 the school was named Pfeiffer Junior College in appreciation of gifts to provide five new buildings. In 1954 it became a standard senior college and the name was shortened to Pfeiffer College, and since that time a number of new buildings have been added to the campus.

In 1968 the college adopted an innovative academic plan entitled AIM (Academic-Incentive-Motivation), designed to deal with the knowledge explosion. Pfeiffer College has pioneered in a number of successful academic programs.



Everett Library and Harris Residence Hall at Queens College, Charlotte.  
From the Public Relations Office, Queens College.

#### MORE INFORMATION

*A Brief History of Pfeiffer Junior College.* Misenheimer: Pfeiffer Junior College, 1952.

QUEENS COLLEGE, Charlotte, counts the year 1857 as the date of its founding, although it is possible, with certain breaks in continuity, to trace its origins to an earlier time. During the past century the college has been known by four names: from 1857 to 1891 it was known as the Charlotte Female Institute, from 1891 to 1896 it was simply the Seminary for Girls, and from 1896 until 1912 it was known as the Presbyterian College for Women. Its present name was acquired in 1912.

That name revived prerevolutionary traditions, for in 1771 a group of North Carolinians applied for a royal charter for Queens College. Because of the theories of church government centered in the assembly and representative government derived from the Calvin-Knox and Scotch-Irish traditions, the crown doubted the political wisdom of granting a charter to an institution that would perpetuate these ideals. So, the charter was refused. The name of the proposed college was changed to Queens Museum, and under that odd title the institution was chartered in 1773. It continued under that name until 1777 when, in the midst of the war when there was no great affection for

the crown, the name was changed to Liberty Hall Academy. Beginning in 1784 and continuing for thirty-five years its history is sketchy, but in 1821 the institution was incorporated as the Male and Female Academy Corporation. This corporation operated the Liberty Male Academy and the Charlotte Female Academy.

The location of the Queens College-Queens Museum-Liberty Hall succession of institutions was on South Tryon and Third streets in Charlotte. Embedded in the sidewalk on the southeast corner of that intersection is a bronze marker commemorating this first location. In 1821 the institution was moved to South Tryon Street, and in 1857 it was moved to North College Street. In 1914 it moved to its present location in the Myers Park residential section.

Chicora College was merged into Queens in 1930. This institution had a long history of distinguished service as a woman's college for the Presbyterian church in South Carolina.

As a church-related, liberal arts, woman's college located in a growing metropolitan community, Queens offers unique educational opportunities; and by pursuing its historic role, the college serves the need of American higher education for specialized colleges which meet varied student preferences, particularly in the preparation of women for the full opportunities open to them in American society.

ROCKINGHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Wentworth, had its beginning in 1963 when citizens of Rockingham County sought approval of the State Board of Education for the establishment of a community college under authority of the recent act of the General Assembly. Voters in the county that year approved a \$1.25 million bond sale for construction purposes and a tax levy for future support of the college. Trustees were appointed and a president selected in 1964, and in September, 1966, classes were begun on a 234-acre campus at the county seat. Five buildings were completed by 1969 and a sixth was then under construction. Courses offered in the liberal arts and sciences provide credit which may be transferred to senior colleges and universities. Occupationally oriented programs of two years duration are offered in nursing, business administration, secretarial science, and computer science. One-year programs are also offered in automotive mechanics, machine shop, welding, basic

electronics, drafting, and cosmetology. In addition to these regularly scheduled classes, a variety of courses and programs are offered, including developmental studies, adult basic education, high school completion programs, civic interest courses, occupational improvement programs, and culture improvement programs. During the first three years of operation, enrollment grew from a full-time equivalency of 641 in the fall of 1966 to 1,500 in the fall of 1969.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE, Belmont, opened its doors in September, 1892, as an academy operated by the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Mercy offering elementary and secondary courses. Prior to World War I some courses at the college level were also offered, but because of a shortage of personnel at that time this work was dropped. Only an academy program was offered until 1935, when freshman and sophomore college classes were begun. In May, 1966, a four-year college program for women was instituted and the academy program terminated. The college occupies a 100-acre campus with eleven buildings. Sacred Heart College works in close cooperation with nearby Belmont Abbey College.

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, Laurinburg, opened on its new campus for the first time in 1961. It is a consolidation of Flora Macdonald (Red Springs) and Presbyterian Junior (Maxton) colleges, and many students who were first enrolled at these two colleges completed their courses at St. Andrews. The 840-acre campus contains a beautifully landscaped lake and striking, contemporary buildings. The name St. Andrews was selected because it is steeped in Presbyterian and Protestant history. The University of St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland, was founded in 1411.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, Raleigh, was incorporated in 1867 as St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute through the joint efforts of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal church and a group of clergy and laymen of the Diocese of North Carolina headed by Bishop Thomas Atkinson. The institution began operations early in 1868 in a building loaned by the Freedmen's Bureau of the United States government. By December, however, the first building was completed on land acquired by the school, part of the present campus. The growth of the school has been continuous since that time, and





In 1907 St. Augustine's began to receive more regular support from the national Episcopal church and by the 1919-1920 session was offering work of junior college grade. Students entering the freshman class in 1927 could look forward to being the first entering class to receive degrees at St. Augustine's. A number of new buildings have been added to the campus through the years as the need for them arose.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Chitty, Arthur Ben. "St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina." *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, September, 1966. This article was reprinted under the same title as a 12-page pamphlet by the college in 1968 as part of its centennial observance.

Halliburton, Cecil D. *A History of St. Augustine's College, 1867-1937*.

Raleigh: St. Augustine's College, 1937.

*Alumni Directory*. Raleigh: St. Augustine's College, 1969.

ST. MARY'S JUNIOR COLLEGE, Raleigh, was founded on May 12, 1842, by the Reverend Aldert Smedes as an Episcopal school for girls. The present location had already been set apart as the site for a church school in 1832 when influential churchmen, carrying out a plan proposed by Bishop Levi Silliman Ives, purchased the present grove as a part of a tract of 160 acres to be used in establishing a school for boys. Three buildings, all still standing, were built for the boys' school. It proved unsuccessful, however, and soon had to close. The property returned to private hands.

Bishop Ives persuaded the Reverend Albert Smedes, at that time conducting a successful girls' school in New York City, to come to Raleigh to establish a school on the campus. Dr. Smedes gave the school its name and for the rest of his tireless life allowed nothing to interrupt the work he had undertaken. In spite of hardships during the Civil War, St. Mary's remained open. At Dr. Smedes's death in 1877 he was succeeded by his son, the Reverend Bennett Smedes under whose direction regular college preparatory work was instituted. The first class graduated in 1879.

During all of its existence to this point, St. Mary's, although a church school in the truest sense, was a private enterprise. In 1897 Dr. Smedes proposed that the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina take charge of the school. His offer was accepted, St. Mary's was formally chartered by the General Assembly, and two years later the Diocese of South Carolina joined in supporting the school.

**TERMS**  
*OF THE INSTITUTION FOR*  
**Female Education,**  
*At Salem.*

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Entrance, \$5.

Board and Washing, . . . . .	(per annum)	\$ 80
Tuition—including <i>Reading</i> , Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Drawing and Painting, plain Needlework, &c. . . . .		
	(per annum)	40
Instruction in Music, . . . . .	(per annum)	20
Instruction in Ornamental Needlework, . . . . .	(per annum)	12
For the use of the Library . . . . .	(per annum)	4
Total,		\$156

Books, Stationary, Medicine and Medical Attendance, and other contingent expenses, placed to account.

Clothes found by the Parents and Guardians, or placed to account.

One hundred dollars paid in advance.

Bills adjusted occasionally, and full payment made at the removal of a Pupil.

Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by

**Rev. BENJAMIN REICHEL,**

*Inspector of the Boarding School, Salem, N. C.*

List of charges for the students at the Salem Boarding School. The list is undated, but Reichel was inspector of the school from 1816 until his death in 1833. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

New equipment and new buildings, largely through legacies and donations, have been added through the years, and St. Mary's Junior College has developed into an institution noted for sound Christian education.

**MORE INFORMATION**

Salley, Katherine B. *Life at St. Mary's*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1942.

SALEM COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, dates from 1772 when the Moravians, one of the oldest Protestant denominations in the world, established Salem Female Academy as a day school for the daughters of the Salem community. It continued its work unflinching through the Revolutionary War and the first years of the republic. In 1791 George Washington, then president of the new United States, visited Salem and stayed two nights at the nearby Salem Tavern. In 1802 arrangements were made for accepting students to live in residence. Many Salem students became in later years leaders among the women of the nation. Mrs. James K. Polk, wife of the president of the United States, and Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, wife of the Confederate general, received their education at Salem.

By 1855 about 260 resident students were enrolled. During the Civil War and Reconstruction, Salem was taxed with the problem of caring for its overflowing student body, but it persevered with a courage which has kept it open every day since its founding in 1772.

Through the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century, Salem made consistent progress. The old buildings, retained and cherished for their artistic value, have been supplemented for practical purposes by new structures in the same architectural style.

The original institution grew into two modern educational establishments: Salem Academy, an accredited college-preparatory school, and Salem College, a standard four-year college. They were separated academically in 1912, and since 1930 Salem Academy has occupied an entirely separate plant.

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Salem College Alumnae Association. *Alumnae Directory*. Winston-Salem: Salem College Alumnae Association, 1956.

Wenhold, Lucy L. "The Salem Boarding School Between 1802 and 1822." *North Carolina Historical Review*, XXVII (January, 1950), 32-45.

SANDHILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Southern Pines, was established following the 1963 act of the General Assembly authorizing a statewide system of community colleges and technical institutes. The board of trustees met for the first time on December 4 of that year to lay plans for the college. Citizens of Moore County voted a million dollar bond issue for the institu-

tion, and Mrs. C. Louis Meyer of Pinehurst gave 180 acres (since increased to 230) for the campus. The college opened in October, 1965, with classes held in nine different locations in Southern Pines, but in the fall of 1966 the new campus was occupied. Five handsome buildings, appropriately designed for the Southern Pines setting, serve the college. Freshman and sophomore college courses in ten subjects are offered and credit for them is transferable to senior colleges and universities. A division of occupational education provides two-year programs in nursing, landscape gardening, business, and mental health technology. One-year programs are offered in electronics servicing, auto mechanics, auto body repair, and food service. An adult education department offers day and evening classes in more than ninety different subjects including oil painting, pottery making, design, interior decorating and allied arts, as well as practical courses in typing, taxes, accounting, sewing, tailoring, real estate appraisal, investments, and estate planning. An opportunity is also offered adults to complete high school requirements. The Sandhills Playmakers, a community theater group sponsored by the college, presents a season of drama productions during the school year. A college band and a chorus, made up of students and local residents, also present concerts throughout the year. College teams participate in such intercollegiate sports as soccer, basketball, track, baseball, golf, and tennis and attract good local support. Over six hundred students were enrolled in the regular program in 1969 while well over another thousand men and women participated in the adult education program.

SHAW UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, grew out of a theological class formed on December 1, 1865, by Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, who had been honorably discharged from the Union Army after serving for three years as a private and as a chaplain. The earliest sessions of the theological class were held in a hotel, but Dr. Tupper soon saw the need for expansion of his facilities. With \$500 which he had saved while in the army, he purchased a lot and erected a two-story wooden structure. The school was called the Raleigh Institute.

In 1870 the present site of Shaw was purchased. The following year a building was begun, and in 1872, when it was finished, it was named Shaw Hall in honor of Elijah Shaw who made the largest single contribution (\$8,000) toward its erection. At the same time the name of the school was changed to Shaw Col-

legiate Institute, a name which it retained until 1875 when it was chartered as Shaw University. A second building was erected soon afterward and a period of expansion and success followed.

A distinguished group of noted educators formed a commission in 1965, under authorization from the board of trustees, to prepare a master plan for the university's growth in the years ahead. This commission has set forth in precise terms the direction for Shaw in the future. In the same year a new approach to learning was initiated giving students broad opportunities for independent study and encouraging maximum growth of each individual. An outstanding program of physical expansion, designed to serve the growing student population more effectively was also begun.

Shaw University, which receives its income from endowment and trust funds as well as from regular contributions from various Baptist bodies throughout the state and nation, occupies a fifteen-acre campus near downtown Raleigh. Its buildings are a colorful blend of the old and the new—some portraying the ornate Victorian architecture of its early days and others reflecting the simple, purely functional style of today.

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SOUTHEASTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Wake Forest, was an outgrowth of a study begun by the Southern Baptist Convention in 1947 and concluded in 1950. The seminary was established on the campus and in the buildings vacated by Wake Forest College when it moved to Winston-Salem. The seminary opened in September, 1951, and has consistently had an enrollment as large as could be accommodated by the facilities available.

SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Whiteville, is located on a 106-acre tract between Whiteville and Chadbourn and is designed to serve the counties of Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Brunswick, and Pender. The board of trustees is composed of representatives from each of these counties. Organized under the Community College Act of 1963, the college held its first classes



in January, 1965, when an adult education division began meeting in a commercial building in Whiteville. The first freshman class enrolled in a temporary location in Chadbourn in September, 1965, and in August, 1967, the move to the permanent campus was made. Offered at the college are a two-year college program for transfer to a senior college or university, technical-vocational programs, and adult education programs. Extensive evening and off-campus courses and programs for credit and noncredit are also available.

SOUTHWOOD COLLEGE, Salemburg, had its beginning in Salemburg Academy, which opened in 1875 after local citizens had taken the initiative in securing a charter and providing funds for the school. The first headmaster was Isham Royal. He was succeeded by an alumnus of the academy, Marion Butler, who was later elected United States senator. In 1914 the program of the academy was reorganized and it opened in the fall as Pineland School for Girls. B. N. Duke gave the school \$70,000 and a like amount was contributed by local citizens. In 1926 the curriculum was broadened, the faculty strengthened and enlarged, more buildings erected, and the library expanded so that the school became Pineland Junior College. The young men's division was opened in 1935 as Edwards Military Institute. It was named for the Reverend Anderson Edwards, a Methodist minister, who contributed his life's savings that buildings might be erected for the military institute. In the 1950s both schools began to share the same cafeteria and classrooms and their students studied under the same teachers. The two institutions were combined in 1965 by action of the trustees and the name Southwood College adopted. A building program now in progress includes an auditorium, library, student union, science building, faculty office building, and cafeteria.

SURRY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Dobson, found its local inspiration under the provisions of the Community College Act of the legislature of 1963. Local action was initiated in May of that year when a countywide meeting was held to discuss plans, and by January, 1964, an application had been submitted to the State Board of Education and approved. A president was elected on November 2, 1964, and construction of buildings on a forty-six-acre campus was begun in March, 1966. In the meantime an evening program was inaugurated in September, 1965, in the

facilities of Surry Central High School, and classes began meeting on the new campus in September, 1967. Two years of general college work are offered and credit may be transferred to senior colleges and universities. Technical and vocational programs are also offered, and there is an Adult and Continuing Education Division and an Evening Division, both offering a wide range of courses to the local community.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT ASHEVILLE, Asheville, had its beginning in 1927 when the Buncombe County Junior College for men and women was established by the county school board as a part of the public school system. The following year the College of the City of Asheville was similarly established by the city school board. The two colleges were in operation as free public institutions until 1930, when the financial crisis forced the discontinuance of the city college and the placing of the county institution on a tuition basis. The name of the latter was changed to Biltmore Junior College and became, in effect, successor to both institutions.

In August, 1936, the chartered name of the institution became Asheville-Biltmore College, and the control passed to the members of the Asheville City School Board. At the same time the city administration began to give financial support, thus placing the college on a permanent basis. The General Assembly in 1939 authorized both city and county governments to contribute to the support of the college.

In July, 1949, the board of directors launched a development fund campaign to secure funds for the purchase of the Overlook estate and additional acreage on Sunset Mountain, overlooking the city. This action was taken to give the college a permanent home in a setting of great natural beauty and to provide space for further development. The campaign was successful, and in the fall of 1949 the college occupied its new campus.

The General Assembly of 1955 first voted an appropriation for the support of the college. The following General Assembly took up the matter of increased support by the state for community colleges to be incorporated into a system under the supervision of the State Board of Higher Education.

Under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act, Asheville-Biltmore College was the first institution to qualify as a state-supported community college. A vigorous expansion program was launched in 1958. A 157-acre tract of land in north

Asheville was acquired, and the first two new buildings on this campus were occupied in the fall of 1961. The 1963 General Assembly authorized Asheville-Biltmore College to add third and fourth years to its program of study.

The first charge of the new board of trustees (all appointed by the governor of North Carolina) was to institute a liberal arts college with an imaginative and innovative program. Throughout the academic year 1963-1964 the new faculty of the college spent all of the available time examining various types of curricular approaches. It was also necessary to spend a great deal of time in constructing a new curriculum model, and junior students were not accepted until August, 1964, when the new program and new procedures went into effect.

One of the early decisions of the board of trustees was that the institution should acquire dormitories as soon as possible so that the students would lend a residential character to the institution and it could avoid the "day student only" atmosphere. The General Assembly of 1965 approved dormitories to house 250 students, and they were first occupied in August, 1967.

One of the very important responsibilities of the college was to secure accreditation from the regional accrediting association. After a full year of careful study and institutional planning, committees from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools made two visits to the campus. The result was that on November 29, 1967, the college became a fully accredited senior college.

As early as 1962 Asheville-Biltmore had made known its ultimate desire to become a campus of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. The board of trustees of the institution at their annual meeting in July, 1966, passed a resolution indicating that their long-range goal was to have Asheville-Biltmore College become the University of North Carolina at Asheville. During 1967 and 1968 continued contacts were made with the president and other officials of the university. In April, 1968, a special committee of the board of trustees of the university visited both Asheville and Wilmington colleges with the idea of determining whether they should be incorporated as the fifth and sixth campuses of the Consolidated University. The report was favorable and was adopted by the full board of trustees on December 2, 1968. Subsequently, the State Board of Higher Education lent its endorsement to the proposal and

it was submitted to the General Assembly of 1969. The measure was adopted, the final passage coming on April 20, 1969. On July 1, 1969, the institution which had been known as Asheville-Biltmore College since 1936 became the University of North Carolina at Asheville. At that time it came under the board of trustees of the Consolidated University.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL was sanctioned by the state Constitution of 1776 and chartered by the General Assembly in 1789. The cornerstone of Old East Building was laid on October 12, 1793, and the first student arrived on February 12, 1795. The university survived sectarian and political attacks, public apathy, and continued poverty. It began its slow emergence from obscurity as it strengthened its faculty and liberalized its curriculum. The natural sciences gained equal status with classical studies. After the constitutional reforms of 1835 and the success attained by many alumni in state and federal government, a more favorable political climate for the university was accompanied by greater emphasis on education for public service. A private law school opened by Judge William H. Battle offered instruction to a class of regular academic students after 1845.

Four additional permanent buildings were completed: South in 1814, Old West in 1823, Gerrard in 1837, Smith (now Playmakers Theatre) in 1851. Construction of New East and New West began in 1858 and was completed in the fateful summer of 1861.

With most of its faculty and students away in Confederate military service, the university nevertheless remained open through the Civil War and through the five years of general economic ruin and partisan bitterness which followed. It was forced to close in 1870, however, and it remained closed until 1875.

First to open a summer "normal school" for teachers (1877), the university introduced regular courses in education as early as 1885. Other guideposts to the future included the beginning of medical and pharmaceutical studies (1879), the first regular legislative appropriation for university maintenance (1881), announcement of graduate studies leading to degrees (1876), A.M. and Ph.D. degrees awarded (1883), organization of scientific laboratories and discoveries of major significance in industrial chemistry (1880-1900), administrative integration of the



semi-independent School of Law (1894), and admission of the first women students (1897).

The period before World War I was marked by significant gains in academic standards and productive scholarship of the faculty, reorganization and orderly expansion of library services, and increased emphasis on the applied and social sciences. During the 1920s the state successfully met the needs of the university through enlargement of its physical plant. Though halted by depression and suspended by World War II, this essentially continuous expansion program still goes on, always impressive in the magnitude of completed stages, yet never at any stage abreast of the growing need for buildings not yet begun.

Legislative authorization and appropriations in 1947 began the phenomenal growth of the Division of Health Affairs, the most striking expansion of the university in recent years. The new division was organized in 1949 and has made incalculable contributions to the comprehensive health program of the state and region. Schools of Dentistry and Nursing have been added to previously organized Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Public Health. The completion and expansion of the North Carolina Memorial Hospital by offering abundant clinical facilities has contributed to the rapid development of both the old and new schools.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE, Charlotte, traces its origins to the summer of 1946 when North Carolina colleges anticipated an unprecedented increase in enrollment because of returning veterans. The North Carolina College Con-



ference and the State Department of Public Instruction decided to sponsor college centers to provide for the first-year college work in Charlotte and in eleven other communities in the state. From the first, the Charlotte College Center was the largest. With the addition of second-year work in the fall of 1947, the enrollment of the Charlotte College Center, operated by the University of North Carolina, reached 304, making it larger than all the other college centers combined.

When the North Carolina College Conference voted to discontinue its sponsorship of the college centers in 1949, the Charlotte Board of School Commissioners decided to retain the Charlotte College as a permanent community college. With increased local support and, after 1955, with support from the General Assembly, Charlotte College continued to grow. In 1959 a 270-acre campus site, since increased to 1,000 acres, was purchased eight miles northeast of Charlotte between Interstate Highway 85 and North Carolina Highway 49. As a part of the community college system plans for still further expansion were made in the early 1960s. In 1963 Charlotte College became a four-year institution which awarded its first degree in 1965.

The General Assembly on March 3, 1965, declared Charlotte College to be the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, effective July 1 of that year. It now offers the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science in a variety of majors, bachelor of science in engineering, bachelor of engineering technology, master of arts in education, and master of education.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO, the first state-supported institution for the higher education of women in North Carolina, was established by act of the General Assembly in February, 1891, and opened in October, 1892. Citizens of Greensboro voted bonds in the sum of \$30,000 for the erection of the first buildings, and the original ten-acre site was given by R. S. Pullen and R. T. Gray of Raleigh.

The university, for many years (1896-1919) the State Normal and Industrial College, and later (1919-1932) the North Carolina College for Women, came into being as a direct result of a crusade made by Charles Duncan McIver in behalf of the education of women. Other pioneers in public school education—notably Charles B. Aycock, Edwin A. Alderman, and James Y. Joyner—came to McIver's assistance.



Photograph of the faculty at what is now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, taken in the 1890s. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

When the General Assembly passed an act to consolidate three of its leading institutions of higher education in 1931, the name of this unit was changed to Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, and it became a part of the Consolidated University. The present name was established in 1963, and male students were admitted in 1964. Its program is strongly rooted in general education, but in addition to training in the liberal arts, the university offers teacher training in all fields and specialized curriculum in art, music, home economics, business, physical education, and nursing education.

From a student body of 223 and a faculty of 15, the university now has an enrollment of 6,423 and a faculty of more than 400.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON, Wilmington, originated with Wilmington College, which opened its doors on September 4, 1947, after a tax had been voted for its support by the citizens of New Hanover County. The previous year a college center had been established under the direction of the North Carolina College Conference and administered by the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina. The tax levied in 1947 provided support for the college, which was then organized as a county institution under the control of the New Hanover County Board of Education. The following year it was accredited by the North Carolina College Conference, and in 1952 it was accredited as a junior college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In 1958 it became a community college under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, receiving some state support and operating under the supervision of the State Board of Higher Education. It was authorized in 1963 to add third and fourth years to its program, and the first bachelor of arts degree was awarded in 1965. By an act of the General Assembly, effective July 1, 1969, Wilmington College became the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

The campus is located on a 600-acre tract a short distance east of Wilmington on Highway 132. There are at present nine buildings, and three others are under construction. Bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees are offered in fourteen major fields.

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, Winston-Salem, was founded in 1834 by the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina and for 122 years it was located in the town of Wake Forest, sixteen miles north of Raleigh. Its founding marked the first concrete steps taken by the convention to establish schools of higher learning. Its first principal, Dr. Samuel Wait, envisioned a twofold purpose for Wake Forest Institute—to provide collegiate instruction in the arts and sciences and to furnish training under Christian influence and provide well-educated ministers.

The convention was organized in 1830, with the establishment of an educational institution as one of its main purposes. Wait, as agent for the convention, immediately began an intensive educational campaign among Baptists of the state. In



President Harry S. Truman (center) with Governor W. Kerr Scott (left) and Gordon Gray, president of the Consolidated University of North Carolina (right), at the Wake Forest College ground-breaking ceremonies in Winston-Salem, October 15, 1951. *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* photograph from the files of the State Department of Archives and History.

1832 the convention purchased a 600-acre farm to be used as a site for the proposed school for men. A charter was granted by the General Assembly in 1833, and the institute was opened on February 3, 1834. Although it offered collegiate instruction, the institute operated as a manual labor school until December, 1838, when it was rechartered as Wake Forest College. In June, 1839, the college granted bachelor of arts degrees to the four men who constituted its first graduating class.

Wake Forest was exclusively a college of liberal arts until 1894, when the School of Law was established. The School of Medicine was established in 1902, the School of Business Administration in 1948, and the Division of Graduate Studies in 1961. The college became coeducational in 1942.

In 1946 the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation offered to give



Wake Forest \$350,000 annually (the grant was increased to \$500,000 in 1955 and to \$620,000 in 1968) on condition that the college move to Winston-Salem. The offer was accepted by the board of trustees and the Baptist State Convention. The Charles H. Babcock family donated a part of the beautiful Reynolda estate for the campus. Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on October 15, 1951, and the move to the new campus was completed in June, 1956. The School of Medicine had been moved to Winston-Salem in 1941 when it received the resources of the Bowman Gray Foundation.

The name of Wake Forest College was changed to Wake Forest University in 1967 because of the growth and development of the institution, not only in the graduate and professional schools but also in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1969 the decision was made to offer graduate work in the Charles H. Babcock School of Business.

Wake Forest has had eleven presidents since its founder. Among them have been Dr. Washington Manley Wingate (1854-1879), who saw the college through the hard days of the Civil War and Reconstruction; Dr. Charles E. Taylor (1884-1905), who enlarged the school's curriculum and established the professional schools; Dr. William Louis Poteat (1905-1927), who was known for his defense of academic freedom, particularly the teaching of the theory of evolution; Dr. Thurman D. Kitchin (1930-1950), whose administration encompassed the depression years, a period of significant growth, and the decision to move the college; Dr. Harold W. Tribble (1950-1967), who guided the move to Winston-Salem and to university status; and Dr. James Ralph Scales, who became president in 1967.

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WARREN WILSON COLLEGE, Swannanoa, had its origin in the closing decades of the nineteenth century when the Presbyterian church became concerned about the education of southern mountain young people. Some twenty-five day and boarding schools were established in the region. Two of these, the Dorland-Bell School for girls, organized at Hot Springs in 1893, and



the Asheville Farm School for boys, organized at Swannanoa in 1894, were united in 1942 under the name Warren Wilson College.

For fifty years prior to World War II these schools operated as elementary and high schools, although with the growth of public schools emphasis was changed to the high school level. When the two schools were combined in 1942 a junior college program was set up to serve those young people who were then finding it possible to get a high school education in their home communities, but who could not afford to attend other established junior or senior colleges because of the cost. The institution was named in honor of the life and work of the late Dr. Warren H. Wilson, secretary of the Town and Country Life division (now called Rural Church Department) of the National Board of the Presbyterian Church.

The high school department closed at the end of the 1956-1957 session and since then all of the resources of the college have been concentrated at the advanced level. In 1968 the Board of Higher Education licensed the college to confer the baccalaureate degree; previously it had conferred only the associate degree.

At the close of World War II the college began to expand its enrollment by including students from outside Appalachia and from overseas until by the close of the 1960s, 20 percent of the enrollment was reserved for overseas students from over thirty countries, with special attention being given to the "emerging nations."

WAYNE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Goldsboro, evolved in 1967 from an industrial education center established in 1957. Classes were held in the local high school until completion of the first on-campus building in November, 1960. Early in 1964 the industrial education center became the Wayne Technical Institute which operated extension units in Carteret, Duplin, and Sampson counties. Each of these units has since become a member of the community college system as a technical institute.

The campus on Highway 70 at the southeastern edge of Goldsboro has four classroom buildings and an administrative building which also houses the library, laboratories, and a large lecture room; most of these have been erected since the community voted the necessary financial support to enable the institute to become a community college in November, 1967.



Arrival of boiler for Cullowhee Normal School, March 4, 1910. From *The History of Western Carolina College*, used with the permission of the author, W. E. Bird.

Additional buildings are also planned for the immediate future. By the fall of 1969 full-time enrollment had grown to over a thousand, and there were more than two thousand part-time students.

Courses are offered in twenty-six subjects. Transfer credit may be earned for the first two years of college work and special training taken in such fields as dental assistance, airframe and powerplant mechanics, electric line trade, forestry, automotive, diesel, machinist, sheet metal, welding, practical nursing, and watchmaking. Within the next year work in certain aspects of business administration, electronics and engineering programs, and dental hygiene will be offered. Evening and extension programs range from adult basic education through the spectrum of occupational and avocational interests.

WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, Cullowhee, was founded in August, 1889, as a local semipublic school. Two years later it was chartered under the name which it had already assumed, Cullowhee High School. From the beginning it was patronized not only by local children, but by boarding students from neighboring counties as well.

Its founder, Professor Robert Lee Madison, a young college graduate from Lexington, Virginia, had in mind teacher train-

ing as the chief aim of the school. In 1893 he succeeded in obtaining its first state appropriation, amounting to \$1,500, for the purpose of establishing a normal school in connection with the other classes. With some emphasis given also to arts and crafts and to commercial training, the name of the school was changed in 1905 to Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School. Beginning in 1912 the status of the school was gradually raised to that of a two-year normal school of junior college rank. With increased state support, work at the secondary level was gradually discontinued. In 1925 its name was changed to Cullowhee State Normal School.

In 1929, under a new charter authorizing the college to extend its work to the four-year level, the official title Western Carolina Teachers College was given it. With a growing campus and an expanded curriculum the name "Teachers" was dropped from the college title in 1951, and in 1967 it became one of the regional universities.

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WESTERN PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Morganton, opened for instruction in October, 1965, when some two hundred persons registered for a basic adult education program. In September, 1965, college parallel, technical, and vocational as well as adult education programs were offered.

This institution, designed primarily to serve Burke, McDowell, and Caldwell counties, is located on a campus of 132 acres at the intersection of Interstate Highway 40 and North Carolina Highway 64 adjacent to the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

WILKES COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Wilkesboro, was authorized following the approval of a bond issue by citizens of Wilkes County in September, 1964, to provide land and buildings. A college office opened in July, 1965. Construction of buildings on a seventy-five-acre campus was begun early in 1967, and they were occupied in April, 1969. College parallel courses, vocational training, and an adult education program are offered. Special

courses in food processing technology and in hotel and motel management are available. More than a thousand persons were enrolled in the college for the fall quarter of 1969.

WINGATE COLLEGE, Wingate, grew out of a resolution passed in 1895 by the Union Baptist Association authorizing the establishment of a school for the higher intellectual, moral, and religious training of the boys and girls of the association and the surrounding country. After canvassing several available locations, the standing committee selected the community of Wingate and called the new institution Wingate School.

The school was chartered in 1897 as a college but continued to operate as a high school until the session of 1923-1924 when it was converted to a junior college. During the intervening years the campus had been expanded and the student body increased. Additional Baptist associations contributed to the support of Wingate Junior College, and since 1946 it has also received support from the Baptist State Convention. Alumni and friends in recent years have made possible an extensive building program. The campus now consists of over 225 acres with thirty-three permanent buildings. Since 1958 the official name of the school has been Wingate College, and in recent years it has had a student body in excess of fifteen hundred with a faculty of ninety.

WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY, Winston-Salem, was founded as the Slater Industrial Academy on September 28, 1892. In 1895 the school was recognized by the state of North Carolina and two years later was chartered as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.

In 1925 the General Assembly granted the school a new charter, extending its curricula above high school; changed its name to Winston-Salem Teachers College; and empowered it, under authority of the State Board of Education, to confer appropriate degrees.

Pursuant to action of the North Carolina General Assembly of 1953, the Nursing School was established. The basic nursing program covers four calendar years of study, with equal emphasis on academic and professional training. Graduates are granted the degree of bachelor of science in nursing.

In 1957 the General Assembly further revised the charter and authorized the expansion of the curriculum to include secondary

education and any other specific types of training as directed and determined by the State Board of Higher Education. By legislative action in 1963 the name of the institution was changed from Winston-Salem Teachers College to Winston-Salem State College, and the 1969 General Assembly again changed the name, this time to Winston-Salem State University.



# III

## *Some Former Colleges*

ASHEVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, Asheville, operated under several names, but this one was used longest. It was the outgrowth of Dickson Seminary founded about 1835 by the Reverend Samuel Dickson, a Presbyterian minister. During the year 1845-1846 Elizabeth Blackwell was a member of the faculty, and a short while later she became the first woman in America to practice medicine. The seminary was about to be closed in 1851 when concerned local citizens succeeded in interesting the Methodist church in taking it over. It was named Western Carolina Female College at that time and operated successfully until forced to close during the Civil War. The building was damaged by occupying Union forces. Due to church indebtedness the college was sold to a joint stock company in 1869 and the name Asheville Female College was adopted. Under this arrangement the college continued until 1897. About this time it was estimated that eight thousand students from twenty-three states had attended the college. For a few years before it closed permanently in 1901, the college was operated as a privately financed institution.

The Asheville Female College in 1873-1874 announced that it was offering postgraduate work. Young ladies could prepare themselves to teach by staying an additional year. The degree of "Mistress of Arts and Sciences" was awarded.

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BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE, near Black Mountain, was founded in 1933 as a nonprofit corporation by a group of teachers and students from Rollins College in Florida. Its founders described it as "a liberal arts college, the curriculum covering that broad portion of the spectrum of educational activity which includes the various creative and performing arts, the social sciences and humanities, and the natural sciences." In brief, its course of study was a combination of academic work with community life. Stress was laid upon manual labor and handicrafts. Many of its leaders and students were both controversial and influential figures in the literary circles of the "beat generation."

Black Mountain College was dissolved in 1956, but its records have been deposited with the State Department of Archives and History in Raleigh. The North Carolina Collection in Chapel Hill has extensive files of publications of the college and of faculty members and students.

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CAROLINA COLLEGE, Maxton, a four-year college for women, was owned and operated by the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. The cornerstone for the main building was laid in 1908 and classes began in September, 1912. A well-trained faculty was assembled and the college played an important role in its part of the state. In 1926 the Methodist Conference voted to close Carolina College and concentrate all of its available resources on Duke University. The Carolina College plant was later taken over by Presbyterian Junior College and is presently occupied by the Carolina Military Academy.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE, Ansonville, was operated in its earliest years by a joint stock company which was formed in 1849. A large three-story brick building was erected and ready for use in 1850 when it was chartered. The college met with almost instant success, but two typhoid fever epidemics and bitter political disputes among the stockholders later almost brought it to ruin. Shortly before the Civil War the property



Carolina Female College. From the files of the State Department of Archives and History.

was turned over to the Methodist church on condition that it repay the cost of some recent additions to the building. The Civil War, during which it continued to operate, brought about the final downfall of the college. It closed in 1868, but the building was used for a high school until 1885. From about that time until the end of World War II the building was used as an apartment dwelling, but it was demolished in the early 1950s.

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CLAREMONT COLLEGE, Hickory, was chartered on August 25, 1880, as Claremont Female College. Many of its sponsors were members of the German Reformed church, but it operated under an independent board of trustees as a nonsectarian institution. Classes were begun in the fall of 1880 in a local church. A large and handsome brick building was erected for the college in

1883. Standard four-year college work was offered as well as specialized training in music and education. In 1907 the college came under the direct control of the Reformed church, and in 1915 it voted to suspend work at the institution. The present Claremont High School in Hickory is located at the site of Claremont College.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE, Conover, received its charter in 1881 and was operated by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri as a four-year college with two years of preparatory school. It was developed on the foundation laid by Concordia High School, established in Conover in 1877. The administration building of the college burned in 1935. Since the Missouri Synod was already training more young men for the ministry than it could place, it decided not to rebuild.

DAVENPORT COLLEGE, Lenoir, grew out of a movement begun in 1853 to establish a school for women at Lenoir under sponsorship of the Methodist church. In 1855 approval of such action was obtained, and the school was named Davenport College in honor of Colonel William Davenport, the most generous con-



Basketball practice at Davenport College about 1910. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



tributor to the building fund. The college opened in 1857 and continued to operate, even during the Civil War when its building suffered some damages due to enemy action, until 1933, when it fell victim to the financial depression of that year. Men were admitted to the college from 1893 until it closed. Davenport College's endowment and other property was transferred to Greensboro College in 1938.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, Charlotte, opened in October, 1897, as a four-year college for women under the auspices of the Lutheran church. To secure the location of the college in Charlotte, local people contributed cash toward the erection of buildings as well as land for the campus. The college met with success and offered a wide range of courses by well-qualified instructors. In 1915 it was moved to Salem, Virginia, and merged with Roanoke College for Women, although the name Elizabeth College was retained. It burned to the ground in 1921 and was not rebuilt. The property of the former Elizabeth College in Charlotte was taken over by the Presbyterian Hospital, and its buildings formed the nucleus for the buildings of that institution.

FLORA MACDONALD COLLEGE, Red Springs, was founded in 1896 by the Fayetteville Presbytery under the name Red Springs Seminary. It was a school for young women, and with growing patronage from a number of southern states, the name was changed in 1903 to Southern Presbyterian College and Conservatory of Music. In 1914 the name Flora Macdonald College was adopted to honor the Scottish heroine who lived for five years in the vicinity and in recognition of the support given the college by local citizens of Scottish descent. Through its years of service the physical plant of the college was greatly enlarged and improved, the endowment and scholarship funds substantially increased, and the faculty strengthened. In 1955 it was voted to merge Flora Macdonald, Peace, and Presbyterian Junior colleges into a single four-year coeducational institution. With the opening of St. Andrews Presbyterian College in 1961, Flora Macdonald was closed.

In February, 1964, Vardell Hall, using the plant of the former Flora Macdonald College, was established as a nonprofit institution. The Board of Higher Education licensed Vardell Hall to confer the associate degree as a junior college to its first graduates in June, 1966. The school also operated an eleventh

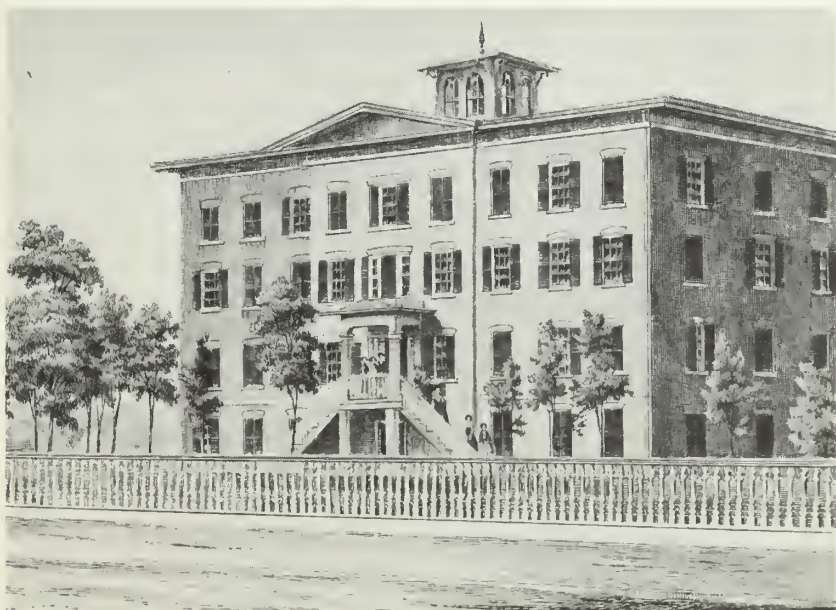


and twelfth grade program. In the spring of 1969 Vardell Hall discontinued operation of its junior college program.

FLORAL COLLEGE, near Maxton, was established in 1841 as one of the earliest colleges for women in the South. Although its presidents were in every case Presbyterians, it was under the direction of its incorporators. Although there were about one hundred students in attendance each year, heavy indebtedness forced the college to close in 1878. Thereafter a lesser school was operated in the building for a time under a number of different sponsors.

GASTON COLLEGE, Dallas, was organized in 1887 as an outgrowth of Gaston High School, which had been founded in 1879. The high school had served both boys and girls, but the college was open to women only. It operated as a standard four-year college in a large three-story brick building. In 1905 the college building was sold to Gaston County for use as a graded school for the town of Dallas.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, Goldsboro, was chartered and opened in 1854. Classes were held in the Borden Hotel until



Goldsboro Female College. From the North Carolina Collection, UNC-CH.

1857 when a four-story brick building was completed. A regular four-year program was offered including Greek, Latin, and modern languages, mathematics, history, botany, chemistry, astronomy, and other subjects. When the move to the new building was made, the name was changed to Wayne Female College. From 1862 to 1865 the college was closed and its buildings used first by Confederate and later by Union forces as a hospital. The old name was resumed by the college in 1867, but the school closed in 1871. A "collegiate institute" occupied the property until 1882 when it was sold for use by the Goldsboro Graded School.

HIGH POINT FEMALE COLLEGE, High Point, was the new name for the former Thomasville Female College after it moved to High Point in March, 1889. A charter under the new name was issued on March 15, 1889, the same day the students and faculty arrived from Thomasville to occupy a building which had been prepared for them. It could accommodate 50 boarding students and 100 day students. After four years, the college closed in 1893.

JUDSON COLLEGE, Hendersonville, was the result of the activity of prominent Baptist laymen in the vicinity who, as early as 1858, sought to have a college for women established in the western part of the state. With encouragement and some support from several Baptist associations, construction of a handsome handhewn stone building was begun late in 1858 or early the next year. Slow progress in construction, delay caused by the Civil War, and heavy indebtedness postponed the opening of the school until 1882. During this period it was known by several names, among which were Hendersonville Female College, Western North Carolina Female College, Judson Female College, and finally Judson College. The college apparently was named for Adoniram Judson, a well-known and popular American Baptist missionary to India who died at sea in 1850. Judson College served a local need primarily, but its record for scholarship was a good one. The debt incurred on the building was never paid and the whole plant was sold under mortgage in 1892. For some years afterward it was used as a private school and hotel. The building, which stood until 1968, was noted for its architecture.

KINSTON COLLEGE, Kinston, was organized on May 24, 1882, by a stock company and chartered on June 6 of the same year.

The cornerstone of a building to house the college in Kinston was laid in August, 1882, apparently after the two-story frame building was completed, or nearly so. Classes assembled in the building for the first time in September. Dr. R. H. Lewis, who during the preceding five years had been principal of the Kinston Collegiate Institute, headed the school. In 1891, following Dr. Lewis's departure for Hendersonville to head Judson College, Kinston College was sold and reorganized. It apparently no longer called itself a college and local historians are uncertain as to the course of its later history.

LITTLETON COLLEGE, Littleton, opened in January, 1882, as the privately operated Central Institute. The following month it was chartered by the General Assembly when Littleton civic leaders formed a corporation to operate the school "for the intellectual, moral and religious development and training of young ladies." A number of substantial three-story frame buildings were erected on the campus. The charter was amended in 1888 to change the name of the institution to Littleton Female College. In 1912 the "Female" was dropped from the name, although only women continued to be admitted.

In 1889 the Reverend James Manly Rhodes (who, with the exception of two years, was president of the college during its entire history) purchased the college from its stockholders and immediately began an extensive program of improvements. Littleton College offered a wide variety of courses including chemistry, physics, physiology, and psychology. The college enrollment was impressive with more than 200 students attending each year. There were 274 students enrolled in 1907.

Fire destroyed the Littleton College buildings on the night of January 22, 1919, with a loss estimated in excess of \$50,000. Because of his advanced age and poor health, and the fact that the college had no endowment, President Rhodes decided that the buildings would not be replaced. Littleton College closed.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Rives, Ralph H. "Littleton Female College." *North Carolina Historical Review*, XXXIX (July, 1962), 363-377.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Mount Pleasant, was chartered by the General Assembly in 1859. At this time work on the college level was begun and the former Western Carolina Male Academy, established by the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church

in 1852, was thus transformed into a college. With a well-trained faculty and three large brick buildings, the college flourished. Before the Civil War an endowment of \$20,000 was raised. Classes were suspended during the conflict, but were resumed in 1866. Although superior training was offered, the college never recovered fully from the loss of its endowment during the war. In 1901 college-level work was suspended and Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute was formed to offer high school and preparatory work. With the improvement in public high schools in the state, Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute's directors felt that it no longer was needed, and in 1933 the institute closed its doors.

OAK RIDGE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Oak Ridge, was founded in 1852 as a local undertaking by members of the community. The land was donated and the first building, erected on the site of the present administration building, was equipped with the necessary furnishings, the library, and scientific apparatus. Except for the years from 1863 to 1866, the institute has operated since its founding. In the 1920s the institute experienced an interesting period of growth and expansion, and during the administration of Colonel Earle P. Holt a junior college curriculum was established. During Colonel Holt's administration, which began in 1929, the Department of the Army designated Oak Ridge Military Institute as an honor military school. The junior college program was dropped in 1965, and Oak Ridge Military Institute is now a college preparatory school with grades 8-12 and one year postgraduate work.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Oak Ridge Military Institute. *Early Years of a Century of Service*. Oak Ridge: Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1952.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE, Oxford, received its charter in 1851 and opened the same year under the auspices of the Baptist State Convention. By 1857 the indebtedness of the college had reached such serious proportions that it was sold to J. H. Mills, who began to operate it as a private institution. A series of owners creditably operated the school until 1880, when it was purchased by F. P. Hobgood. Thereafter, as Oxford Female Seminary, it enjoyed a wide patronage of students from both Carolinas and Virginia. Hobgood died in 1924 and the school closed the following year.



PRESBYTERIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE, Maxton, was established in 1929 in the plant formerly occupied by Carolina College. Under the leadership of the Fayetteville Presbytery, the Presbyterian church in the state voted to establish a junior college for men. The idea for this proposal seems to have originated first with officials of Elise Academy (established in 1904 at Hemp, now Robbins). The junior college would compliment the work of Elise Academy and provide a convenient means for its graduates to continue their training. The ready-made campus at Maxton was occupied and classes opened on September 11, 1929. Numerous gifts enabled the college to expand its campus and to enlarge its scholarship program. In 1940 the trustees of Elise Academy transferred its "records, small properties, and whatsoever may be transferable" to Presbyterian Junior College. During World War II civilian pilot training was given by the college and an enlisted reserve corps and Navy V-1 program operated. In 1955 it was voted by the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina that Presbyterian Junior College, Peace College, and Flora Macdonald College should be consolidated into a single four-year coeducational college. Presbyterian Junior College closed in 1960, and classes were resumed at St. Andrews Presbyterian College in 1961. The campus at Maxton is now occupied by the Carolina Military Academy.

#### MORE INFORMATION

James, Floyd E. "Presbyterian Junior College." Unpublished thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1950.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, Rutherford College, existed under several other names prior to 1870 when it was made a college. Established by the Reverend Robert L. Abernethy as a private school in 1853, it was known as Owl Hollow Schoolhouse. John Rutherford gave 600 acres of forest land for the use of the school which was built on this tract. It was chartered as Rutherford Academy in 1858, and in 1861 the name was changed to Rutherford Seminary, when it acquired the power to grant degrees. In 1900 the college came under the control of the Methodist church. The name Rutherford College for the institution was applied from 1870 until 1932, when it was merged with Weaver College. In 1933 both Rutherford and Weaver colleges were joined with Brevard College at the campus of the latter. It is said that during the presidency of Abernethy, around four thousand stu-



dents matriculated at Rutherford College, with as many as fifteen hundred paying no tuition.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, Thomasville, existed under several other names before it attained college status under this name in 1867. Its predecessor schools existed as early as 1849, first with the name Sylva Grove Female Seminary and after about 1853 as Glenanna Female Seminary. These schools were preparatory schools, and most of their graduates later attended Greensboro Female College. Glenanna was chartered in 1855 and shortly afterwards was purchased by John W. Thomas, founder of the town of Thomasville. Thomas erected a new building which was opened in 1857 and was well equipped to carry out its program. The college remained open during the Civil War but was closed for a year following Thomas's death in 1873. The property was then sold, but the school continued until it was moved to High Point in 1889 where its name was changed to High Point Female College.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE, Warrenton, was formed in 1856 by a group of Methodist laymen who purchased the Warrenton Female Academy, which had been founded in 1841. The new college was chartered and its support soon shifted from Presbyterian to Methodist sources. Both the old academy and the new college were highly praised by contemporaries. The faculty was well qualified and the resources of the college included a good library of standard works. In 1863, after the burning of Greensboro Female College, some of the former students at that institution attended the Warrenton Female College. When the college in Greensboro reopened in 1873, the Warrenton college was closed.

WEAVER COLLEGE, Weaverville, was chartered in 1873 as Weaverville College to offer four years of college work. It was built upon the foundation of a lesser school which had been operated in Weaverville since 1836. College classes met in a "temperance hall" and in a church until a new brick building was constructed in 1875. In 1883 the college became the property of the Methodist church, and it continued to be operated on a par with Guilford and Catawba colleges. After 1912 only junior college and preparatory work was offered, and it was at this time that the name was changed to Weaver College. In 1933 Weaver and

Rutherford colleges were merged with Brevard College at Brevard.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Pickens, Nell. *Dry Ridge: Some of Its History, Some of Its People*. Weaverville: Privately printed, 1962.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Murfreesboro, began operation in 1853. Between that time and 1877, when the college burned, it was said that about fifteen hundred students had matriculated. The college was rebuilt in 1881 and operated until 1893 when it was again destroyed by fire. It was under the supervision of the Methodist church and most of its presidents were members of the North Carolina Conference.

YADKIN COLLEGE, Yadkin College, was opened to young men in October, 1856, having been chartered as Yadkin Institute by the General Assembly the previous year. It was conducted under the sponsorship of the Methodist Protestant church and until 1861 operated as a high school. In the latter year the charter was amended to change the name to Yadkin College. When the Civil War began there were about eighty students at the college. Since nearly all of them volunteered for Confederate service, classes were suspended from 1861 until 1867. With the resumption of classes the school again operated as a high school, returning to college level work in 1873. Women were admitted beginning in 1878.

Henry W. Walser, leading figure in the establishment of Yadkin College, donated land for the campus and bore the expense of erecting the first building. He was chairman of the board of trustees and continued so until his death in 1875.

Before the campus was abandoned in 1924, when Yadkin College was consolidated with High Point College, a number of new brick buildings were erected, some of which still stand. The college enjoyed a good reputation during its long history, and its contribution of leaders to North Carolina in all walks of life was notable.

#### MORE INFORMATION

Michael, Olin B. *Yadkin College, 1856-1924: A Historic Sketch*. Salisbury: Rowan Printing Company, 1939.

# NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES: A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Date Established*	Name of Institution	Date Closed
1766-1767?	David Caldwell's Log College	1822
1767	Queens College	1780
1772	Salem College	
1787	Louisburg College	
1789	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	
1834	Wake Forest University	
1837	Davidson College	
1837	Guilford College	
1838	Duke University	
1838	Greensboro College	
1841	Floral College	1878
1842	St. Mary's Junior College	
1848	Chowan College	
1850	Carolina Female College	1868
1851	Asheville Female College	1901
1851	Catawba College	
1851	Oxford Female College	1925
1852	Oak Ridge Military Institute	1965**
1853	Wesleyan Female College	1893
1854	Goldsboro Female College	1871
1856	Mars Hill College	
1856	Mitchell College	
1856	Yadkin College	1924
1856	Warrenton Female College	1873
1857	Davenport College	1933
1857	Peace College	
1857	Queens College	
1859	North Carolina College	1901
1865	Shaw University	
1867	Barber-Scotia College	
1867	Johnson C. Smith University	
1867	St. Augustine's College	
1867	Thomasville Female College	1889
1870	Rutherford College	1932
1873	Bennett College	
1873	Weaver College	1933
1875	Southwood College	
1876	Belmont Abbey College	
1877	Fayetteville State University	
1879	Livingstone College	
1880	Claremont College	1915

Date Established*	Name of Institution	Date Closed
1881	Concordia College	1935
1882	Judson College	1892
1882	Kinston College	1891
1882	Littleton College	1919
1885	Pfeiffer College	
1886	Kittrell College	
1887	Campbell College	
1887	Gaston College	1905
1887	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	
1887	Pembroke State University	
1889	Elon College	
1889	High Point Female College	1893
1889	Western Carolina University	
1891	Elizabeth City State University	
1891	Lenoir Rhyne College	
1891	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	
1891	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	
1891	Meredith College	
1892	Sacred Heart College	
1892	Winston-Salem State University	
1894	Warren Wilson College	
1895	Brevard College	
1896	Flora Macdonald College	1961
1897	Wingate College	
1897	Elizabeth College	1915
1899	Appalachian State University	
1900	Lees-McRae College	
1902	Atlantic Christian College	
1905	Gardner-Webb College	
1909	East Carolina University	
1910	North Carolina Central University	
1912	Carolina College	1926
1916	Montreat-Anderson College	
1924	High Point College	
1927	University of North Carolina at Asheville	
1929	Presbyterian Junior College	1961
1933	Black Mountain College	1956
1946	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	
1947	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	

Date Established*	Name of Institution	Date Closed
1951	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	
1952	Mount Olive Junior College	
1956	North Carolina Wesleyan College	
1957	Wayne Community College	
1958	Lenoir Community College	
1960	Methodist College	
1961	College of the Albemarle	
1961	St. Andrews Presbyterian College	
1963	Central Piedmont Community College	
1963	Gaston College	
1965	Western Piedmont Community College	
1965	North Carolina School of the Arts	
1965	Sandhills Community College	
1965	Southeastern Community College	
1965	Wilkes Community College	
1966	Davidson County Community College	
1966	Isothermal Community College	
1966	Rockingham Community College	
1966	Surry Community College	

\* This date, of course, is subject to various interpretations. In the case of existing institutions I have accepted without question the date reported in their catalogs. In different cases this date represents the date of the first session, the date of the charter, the date of formation of a predecessor institution, or some other occasion. In the case of institutions no longer functioning, I have attempted to determine the date of their establishment as college-level institutions.

\*\* College department closed.



# DATA ON EXISTING COLLEGES

Name	Location	Status	Jr./Sr.	Sex	Date Established	Fall 1969 Enrollment
Appalachian State University	Boone	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1899	6,252
Atlantic Christian College	Wilson	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1902	1,544
Barber-Scotia College	Concord	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1867	560
Belmont Abbey College	Belmont	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1876	775
Bennett College	Greensboro	Private	Sr.	Women	1873	627
Brevard College	Brevard	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1895	614
Campbell College	Buies Creek	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1887	2,306
Catawba College	Salisbury	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1851	1,046
Central Piedmont Community College	Charlotte	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1963	2,187
Chowan College	Murfreesboro	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1848	1,316
College of the Albemarle	Elizabeth City	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1961	514
Davidson College	Davidson	Private	Sr.	Men	1837	1,033
Davidson County Community College	Lexington	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1966	570
Duke University	Durham	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1838	7,734
East Carolina University	Greenville	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1909	9,788
Elizabeth City State University	Elizabeth City	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1891	1,039
Elon College	Elon College	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1889	1,843
Fayetteville State University	Fayetteville	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1877	1,137
Gardner-Webb College	Boiling Springs	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1905	1,448
Gaston College	Dallas	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1963	942
Greensboro College	Greensboro	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1838	676
Guilford College	Guilford College	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1837	1,782
High Point College	High Point	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1924	1,131
Isothermal Community College	Spindale	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1966	313
Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1867	1,244
Kittrell College	Kittrell	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1886	334
Lees-McRae College	Banner Elk	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1900	631

# DATA ON EXISTING COLLEGES (continued)

Name	Location	Status	Jr./Sr.	Sex	Date Established	Fall 1969 Enrollment
Lenoir Community College	Kinston	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1958	679
Lenoir Rhyne College	Hickory	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1891	1,314
Livingstone College	Salisbury	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1879	809
Louisburg College	Louisburg	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1787	815
Mars Hill College	Mars Hill	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1856	1,257
Meredith College	Raleigh	Private	Sr.	Women	1891	946
Methodist College	Fayetteville	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1960	894
Mitchell College	Statesville	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1856	578
Montreat-Anderson College	Montreat	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1916	470
Mount Olive Junior College	Mount Olive	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1952	313
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	Greensboro	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1891	3,714
North Carolina Central University	Durham	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1910	3,290
North Carolina School of the Arts	Winston-Salem	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1965	256
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	Raleigh	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1887	12,691
North Carolina Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1956	645
Peace College	Raleigh	Private	Jr.	Women	1857	471
Pembroke State University	Pembroke	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1887	1,696
Pfeiffer College	Misenheimer	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1885	834
Queens College	Charlotte	Private	Sr.	Women	1857	705
Rockingham Community College	Wentworth	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1966	549
Sacred Heart College	Belmont	Private	Sr.	Women	1935	455
St. Andrews Presbyterian College	Laurinburg	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1961	898
St. Augustine's College	Raleigh	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1867	1,109
St. Mary's Junior College	Raleigh	Private	Jr.	Women	1842	322
Salem College	Winston-Salem	Private	Sr.	Women	1772	547
Sandhills Community College	Southern Pines	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1965	684
Shaw University	Raleigh	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1865	1,203

Name	Location	Status	Jr./Sr.	Sex	Date Established	Fall 1969 Enrollment
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	Wake Forest	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1951	570
Southeastern Community College	Whiteville	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1965	574
Southwood College	Salemburg	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1875	209
Surry Community College	Dobson	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1966	381
University of North Carolina at Asheville	Asheville	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1927	869
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1789	16,430
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Charlotte	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1946	3,085
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Greensboro	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1891	6,423
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	Wilmington	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1947	1,425
Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1834	3,210
Warren Wilson College	Swannanoa	Private	Sr.	Coed.	1894	401
Wayne Community College	Goldsboro	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1957	337
Western Carolina University	Cullowhee	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1889	4,670
Western Piedmont Community College	Morganton	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1965	531
Wilkes Community College	Wilkesboro	Public	Jr.	Coed.	1965	282
Wingate College	Wingate	Private	Jr.	Coed.	1897	1,607
Winston-Salem State University	Winston-Salem	Public	Sr.	Coed.	1892	1,346

## Fall 1969



- |    |    |    |    |    |       |   |   |    |       |
|----|----|----|----|----|-------|---|---|----|-------|
| 18 | 13 | 29 | 12 | -- | 70    | 1 | 3 | -- | 4     |
|    |    |    |    |    | TOTAL |   |   |    | TOTAL |

(From a newsletter of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education published January 12, 1970.)

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

- 71 Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

☐ BIBLE COLLEGES

- 72 John Wesley College  
73 Piedmont Bible College  
74 Southern Pilgrim College

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

## SENIOR COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES

- 1 Appalachian State University
- 2 East Carolina University
- 3 Elizabeth City State University
- 4 Fayetteville State University
- 5 North Carolina Agricultural and  
Technical State University
- 6 North Carolina Central University
- 7 North Carolina School of the Arts
- 8 North Carolina State University at Raleigh
- 9 Pembroke State University
- 10 University of North Carolina at Asheville
- 11 University of North Carolina at Hillsdale
- 12 University of North Carolina at Charlotte
- 13 University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- 14 University of North Carolina at Wilmington
- 15 Western Carolina University
- 16 Winston-Salem State University

## COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- 17 Central Piedmont Community College  
18 College of the Albemarle  
19 Davidson County Community College  
20 Gaston College  
21 Isothermal Community College  
22 Lenoir Community College  
23 Rockingham Community College  
24 Sandhills Community College  
25 Southeastern Community College

## PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

## A SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- 30 Atlantic Christian College  
31 Barber-Scotia College  
32 Belmont Abbey College  
33 Bennett College  
34 Campbell College  
35 Catawba College  
36 Davidson College  
37 Duke University  
38 Elon College  
39 Gardner-Webb College  
40 Greensboro College  
41 Guilford College  
42 High Point College  
43 Johnson C. Smith University

## A JUNIOR COLLEGE

- |    |                            |
|----|----------------------------|
| 59 | Brevard College            |
| 60 | Chowan College             |
| 61 | Kittrell College           |
| 62 | Lees-McRae College         |
| 63 | Louisburg College          |
| 64 | Mitchell College           |
| 65 | Montreat-Anderson College  |
| 66 | Mount Olive Junior College |
| 67 | Pease College              |
| 68 | St. Mary's Junior College  |
| 69 | Southwood College          |
| 70 | Winemake College           |

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

- 71 Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

☐ BIBLE COLLEGES

- 72 John Wesley College  
73 Piedmont Bible College  
74 Southern Pilgrim College



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FOR A LIST OF ADDITIONAL PAMPHLETS

WRITE TO

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An invitation to Phifer Erwin, a student at Davidson College, to attend a Soiree Musicale at the Female Academy in Charlotte, July 16, 1858, as the guest of Miss Kate Tate. From the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



